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1963 AFRICA AND
WEST ASIA
AGRICULTURAL
SITUATION

Supplement No. 5 To The 1963 World Agricultural Situation X

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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1963 Africa and West Asia

Agricultural Situation

West Asia



Total agricultural output in West Asia for 1962/63 is expected to show a modest gain over the drought-depressed production levels of the preceding few years. (See table 1.) Measured on the more critical basis of per capita output, production of agricultural commodities probably will reverse the downward trend of recent years and recover to 1 percent above the 1952/53-1954/55 reference level. (See figure 1.) The recovery in production and its consequence on agricultural trade would make the 1962/63 agricultural year a nearly normal one for the West Asian region. Nevertheless, population growth--averaging 3 percent or more annually in most countries of the region--continues to exert a strain on the present productive capacity of West Asian agriculture. ^{1/}

With the dual aim of meeting increasing domestic needs and adding to income from farm exports, West Asian farm policy is expected to continue the progressively greater emphasis given since World War II to diversification and expansion of crops. Analysis of long-term trends in regional production of specific agricultural commodities is partially obscured--particularly in the case of grains and livestock products--by disruptive effects of the 3- to 4-year drought in some areas, but changes in production for 1962/63 are marked for individual commodities especially when compared with 1952/53-1956/57. (See table 2.) Long-range shifts in the production pattern are even more dramatic in individual countries.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

West Asia's gradually increasing farm production is mainly due to expansion of cultivated land in recent years. Largely by mechanization, reduction of fallow, and use of some marginal and pasture land, Turkey doubled its agricultural area in the last 20 years; Syria, between 1945 and 1957. Most other West Asian countries have added, less spectacularly, to their farming area. Also, irrigation has increased moderately. In general,

^{1/} West Asia comprises the 8 countries listed in table 1, unless otherwise specified.

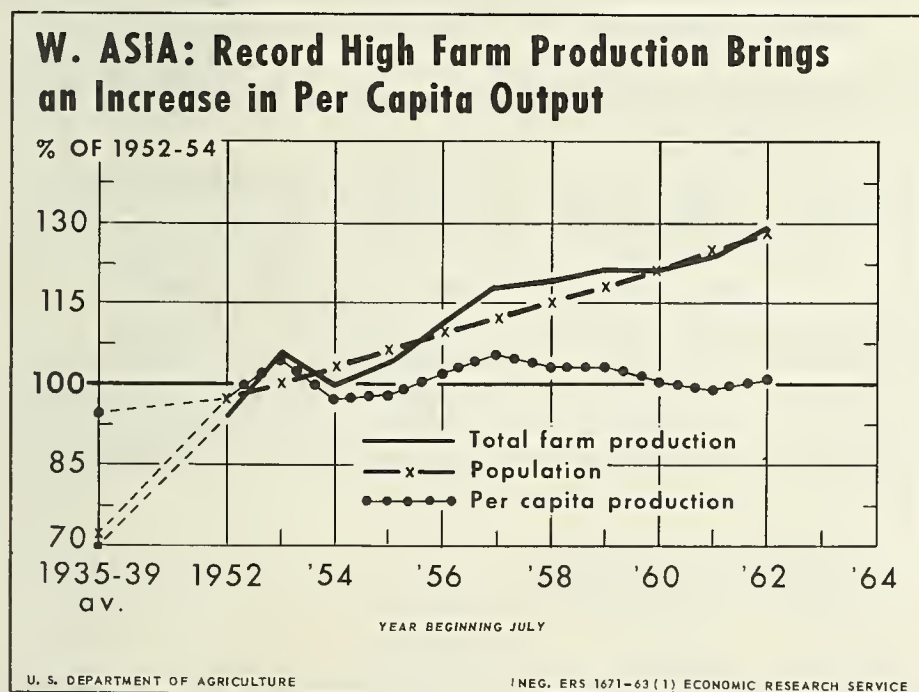


Figure 1

Table 1.--West Asia: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, average 1935-39, annual 1957/58 to 1962/63

(1952/53-1954/55 = 100)

Country	Total						
	Average	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	: 1935-39	:	:	:	: 1/	: 1/	: 2/
Cyprus	70	102	99	116	101	104	102
Iran	84	124	125	127	122	129	127
Iraq	60	127	125	112	115	122	131
Israel	70	137	170	191	189	213	212
Jordan	40	87	59	70	53	93	86
Lebanon	79	104	100	102	96	119	123
Syria	56	136	102	89	90	106	163
Turkey	66	113	116	122	124	120	122
Total	69	118	119	121	121	124	129
	Per Capita						
Cyprus	96	96	93	106	91	93	89
Iran	112	113	111	110	103	107	102
Iraq	97	113	108	93	94	97	102
Israel	115	117	140	153	148	161	155
Jordan	63	78	51	58	42	72	64
Lebanon	116	92	86	86	79	96	97
Syria	85	117	85	72	70	80	118
Turkey	90	101	101	103	102	95	95
Total	97	105	103	103	100	99	101

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

however, regional yields of most crops remain relatively low; total crop production has failed to keep pace with the increase in crop area planted.

Rather wide fluctuations from year to year, mainly due to climatic conditions, are characteristic of West Asia's farm production. (See tables 3 and 24.) Improved output expected in 1962/63 principally will result from more plentiful rainfall in some sections of West Asia the early part of the year than has fallen during the growing seasons for several years. However, neither Turkey nor Iran--countries which normally account for 50 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of all regional agricultural production--likely will benefit as greatly from the alleviation of drought conditions as the nations of central West Asia. Syria's record grain harvest, coupled with significantly increased production in Iraq, are estimated to be the principal factors offsetting crop losses in some other countries of the area.

Commodity Situation

Crops

Regional production of wheat, West Asia's most important crop, will be up 13 percent over 1961/62. Harvests of barley and rye show roughly comparable gains. Corn output, however, is only two-thirds as great as that of last season. Production of all other

grains averages some 9 percent below the previous year.

Harvests of beans and peas are expected to be up 7 percent; cotton, about 6 percent. Citrus and grape crops will be 4 percent larger than 1961/62. Revised estimates indicate a like increase in date production and in output of other dried fruits, mainly raisins and figs. Nuts, vegetable oils, and tobacco will be slightly below 1961/62 levels.

Livestock and livestock products

There are indications of build up of herds and flocks and some improvement in quality of animals in the central West Asian sections relieved of drought last year. Although production of livestock products remained relatively low in 1962 in relation to livestock numbers, regional supplies of milk, meat and eggs are a little larger than those available from domestic sources the previous year.

Country Situation

Turkey

The small increase expected in overall Turkish farm production in 1962/63, compared with the previous year, is partly due to a rise of about 4 percent in total grain production, with larger harvests of wheat and barley counterbalancing decreases in corn, millet, and spelt. In addition, Turkish citrus production rose 20 percent above last season's level, and there were substantial gains in production of pulse crops (about 10 percent), and deciduous fruits (about 7 percent).

By contrast, production of fats and oils in Turkey is down this year to just over two-thirds of last year's output, mainly as a result of low production of olive and sunflower oils. Cotton production is expected to increase about 5 percent over revised estimates of the 1961/62 crop. Decreases of from 2 to 4 percent below the 1961/62 level are estimated for tobacco and tree nuts. Production of meat and hides will be slightly greater this year than last, but there likely will be small decreases in local output of milk, goat hair, and mohair.

Table 2.--West Asia: Production of selected agricultural commodities, average 1952/53-1956/57, and annual 1962/63

Commodity	Average 1952/53-1956/57 Production	1962/63 ^{1/}	
		Production	Change
	1,000	1,000	
	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Wheat	10,261	11,764	+14.6
Barley	5,203	5,939	+14.1
Rice, paddy	853	1,050	+23.1
Corn	955	706	-26.1
Cotton	281	489	+74.0
Citrus fruit	772	1,153	+49.4
Grapes	2,785	4,005	+43.8
Nuts	234	276	+18.0
Eggs	131	185	+41.2
Meat	654	928	+41.9

^{1/} Preliminary.

Iran

Continued unfavorable climatic conditions in many sections of the nation will lower this year's total farm production in Iran. Harvests of all grains are expected to be 9 percent below 1961/62 crops, with largest decreases in wheat and rice. Oilseed production, dominated by cottonseed, probably will be 5 percent under the 1961/62 yield, mainly due to a shortage this year in the cotton crop. Iran's date crop exceeds last season's harvest. But production of other dried fruits is estimated more than 15 percent below 1961/62, while revised estimates of nut output indicate an increase of more than one-fourth compared with the

Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural commodities, 1952/53 to 1962/63 1/

Commodity	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
											<u>2/</u>
						<u>1,000 metric tons</u>					
Wheat	10,114	12,005	9,039	9,910	10,237	12,152	10,771	10,349	10,768	10,360	11,764
Barley	5,163	5,823	4,777	5,006	5,247	6,439	5,118	5,033	4,996	5,340	5,939
Corn	949	869	1,036	957	964	874	720	873	804	1,055	706
Rice, paddy	842	965	1,067	566	824	956	913	882	1,070	940	1,050
Beans and peas	461	486	500	514	532	570	593	611	568	564	605
Grapes	2,302	2,760	3,019	2,517	3,325	2,642	3,674	4,032	3,503	3,833	4,005
Citrus fruit	613	801	810	828	810	907	1,094	1,084	987	1,107	1,153
Dates <u>3/</u>	441	660	657	720	560	570	663	570	616	599	610
Nuts, unshelled	199	198	308	207	260	254	314	323	273	271	276
Olive oil	93	76	118	76	121	86	138	111	121	137	98
Cottonseed	509	528	630	683	702	641	778	827	870	991	1,051
Cotton	235	242	290	313	323	217	358	380	400	464	489
Tobacco	120	151	126	141	145	153	145	166	166	139	132
Milk	4,826	5,041	4,768	5,574	5,853	6,084	6,091	6,390	6,481	6,313	6,286
Eggs	122	130	133	134	137	150	165	174	195	190	185
Meat	549	583	637	739	762	819	814	842	864	915	928

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised.

previous year. Blue mold reduced Iran's current tobacco crop by about 8 percent. Latest estimates of domestic supplies of meat, eggs, wool, and animal fats, however, likely will remain at about the 1961/62 level.

Syria

Syrian wheat production is expected to be nearly three times the 1961/62 outturn. The barley crop likely will increase by more than 300 percent over the previous year. All other grain crops also will gain. Cotton and cottonseed probably will show moderate increases. Production of dried figs will be lower by about 10 percent; beans and peas and potatoes will decline slightly. Output of milk and meat is expected to be below that obtained in 1961/62, but production of eggs and wool will be up from last season. Yields of other agricultural commodities will be roughly equal to the previous year's totals.

Iraq

Iraq's wheat crop is expected to be over 20 percent greater than that of 1961/62. The increase in barley production probably will approach 25 percent. Due to expansion of planted area, this year's rice crop will be larger than last year. Cotton production continues the upward trend of the last two seasons. Under particularly favorable growing conditions, Iraq's date crop is good this year, however production has been reported as somewhat lower than the bumper harvest of 1958/59.

Israel

Farm output in Israel remains at a high level. However, the citrus crop--the major contributor to Israel's annual agricultural product--probably will decline by about 4 percent as the yield of older trees slacken, without a compensating increase in fruit from trees newly coming into bearing. Early estimates indicate the next citrus harvest will be appreciably larger. Unfavorably distributed rainfall adversely affected this

year's crop of winter grains. Acreages in peanuts, sugar beets, and cereals likely will be reduced.

Israel's production of fruits other than citrus, including melons, will be up about 10 percent over 1961/62; fresh vegetable crops up at approximately the same rate, and cotton production up 3 percent. Output of meat, including poultry probably will rise 7 percent and milk production, 4 percent over last year's total. Eggs are expected to decline about 10 percent from last year's production.

Lebanon

A generally favorable growing season will improve this year's production of most farm products in Lebanon, although apple production likely will decline one-fourth, partly due to hailstorm damage; olives are expected to have an off year. But gains are expected for most other farm crops and livestock products. Total grain output will be more than 35 percent above last year, with the most bountiful wheat crop since 1957/58. Potato production is expected to gain nearly 70 percent. The citrus crop likely will be slightly larger than Lebanon's 1961/62 record yield.

Jordan

Abnormally light spring rains in Jordan will lower wheat production close to 20 percent; the barley crop probably will be about 60 percent of the 1961/62 outturn. Production of tomatoes and lentils will increase. But grain losses are expected to reduce Jordan's 1962/63 total agricultural production more sharply than any other country of the region in spite of a slight increase in yield of most other crops over last year.

Cyprus

Cyprus' level of agricultural production likely will remain relatively static for most crops; output of wheat, potatoes and citrus fruits, however, probably will fall below 1961/62. Inadequate water supplies, again, are a principal depressing factor.

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Some progress toward a better balance between West Asian agricultural production and effective demand will be made in 1962/63 and agricultural trade is expected to continue at the high level of recent years. Surplus producing countries will have substantial exportable supplies. Improved economic conditions, further liberalization of import controls, and extension of trade agreements are expected to contribute to a high level of imports by West Asian countries. For the countries which must import foods and lack sufficient foreign exchange to meet these import requirements, commodities will continue to move into the area under U.S. Government export programs. U.S. exports to West Asian countries in 1962/63 are expected to remain at the record level of the previous year.

Agricultural exports from West Asian countries in 1962/63 are expected to remain above the \$500 million level, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the total value of exports of all commodities of the region, excluding petroleum. The value of agricultural imports is also expected to be above \$500 million, representing nearly a fifth of the total value of all imports.

Exports

Cotton, fresh and dried fruit, tobacco, nuts, grains, wool, and hides and skins normally lead West Asian farm exports. These commodities usually account for about three-fourths of the total value of all agricultural exports of the region. (See tables 4 and 5.) Reflecting a generally better agricultural year, the area will be on an export basis for barley, an important food grain in this region.

Table 4.--West Asia: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1957-59, annual 1960 1/

Commodity	Average 1957-59			1960		
	Value	Percent of value		Value	Percent of value	
		Total	Total		Total	Total
		agri. exports	exports		agri. exports	exports
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Cotton	126.2	22.0	14.7	123.9	22.9	13.9
Fruit, fresh & dried	109.1	19.0	12.7	122.1	22.6	13.7
Tobacco	105.4	18.4	12.3	66.9	12.4	7.5
Nuts	51.9	9.1	6.0	52.3	9.7	5.9
Hides and skins	12.2	2.1	1.4	17.2	3.2	1.9
Sugar	1.1	.2	.1	16.5	3.1	1.8
Wool & animal hair	24.1	4.2	2.8	16.4	3.0	1.8
Vegetables, fresh	8.3	1.4	1.0	11.3	2.0	1.3
Eggs	4.8	.8	.6	10.9	2.0	1.2
Pulses	9.6	1.7	1.1	8.5	1.6	1.0
Grains	44.7	7.8	5.2	6.4	1.2	.7
Opium	3.1	.5	.4	2.8	.5	.3
Sausage casings	.7	.1	.1	1.8	.3	.2
Total of above	501.2	87.4	58.4	457.0	84.5	51.2
Total agri.exports	573.2	100.0	66.8	540.7	100.0	60.5
Total exports <u>2/</u>	858.1		100.0	893.2		100.0

1/ Excludes exports by Syria to UAR (Egypt) from 1958 through 1960. 2/ Excludes value of exports of petroleum.

Turkey, the leading exporter as well as leading producer of agricultural commodities in the area, likely will place less 1962/63 tobacco and cotton on the international market but Syria should sell about a fifth more 1962/63 cotton than the previous year. The most significant development in West Asian foreign trade situation this year is the re-entry of Syria into the export market for grains.

The age old intraregional trade in farm products, except for the embargo between Israel and the Arab States, continues to grow as modern transport enables producers to dispose of a widening range of products. The principal markets for West Asian offerings outside the region are the United Kingdom, Western European countries, the United States, U.S.S.R., communist nations of eastern Europe, and a few African countries. (See table 5.) Direction of agricultural export trade in 1960, the latest year for which complete trade data are available, did not vary greatly from recent years, except with reference to specific country exchanges with the Soviet Bloc. In 1957 agricultural exports from West Asia to the U.S.S.R. and satellite countries, excluding mainland China, totaled \$74 million, or 12.8 percent of the value of total agricultural exports. By 1960 the value of agricultural exports shipped to Soviet markets had increased to only \$77 million, 14.2 percent of total agricultural exports. Shifts in trade with the Bloc, by country, were more marked.

Table 5.--West Asia: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country of destination, 1958 and 1960

Country of destination	Dried and fresh fruits		Cotton		Tobacco		Nuts		Grains	
	1958	1960 1/	1958	1960	1958	1960	1958	1960	1958	1960
	Percent of total value exported									
United States	1.0	2.6	-	-	34.7	59.0	7.8	19.1	-	-
United Kingdom	25.9	19.8	12.8	12.1	1.0	0.4	2.8	9.4	6.2	-
West Germany	12.4	12.4	5.8	14.7	7.6	6.2	31.4	27.7	22.4	-
France	4.7	5.2	27.4	8.7	4.9	3.7	5.2	3.5	-	-
Italy	-	3.5	6.0	14.0	4.2	4.8	-	0.5	22.6	10.1
Other W. Europe:	6.0	4.6	-	9.5	0.9	5.1	3.0	11.5	7.5	42.4
U.S.S.R.	6.4	4.0	21.1	6.9	8.0	2.6	1.7	1.5	-	-
Other E. Europe:	4.0	7.9	9.8	19.7	29.6	13.1	5.1	5.6	1.5	-
Intraregional 2/	9.4	17.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.3	4.5	2.5	19.9	47.5
Other	30.2	22.1	15.4	12.4	8.0	4.8	38.5	18.7	19.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total val. of expts. (\$Mil.)	111.5	3/122.1	94.7	123.9	84.2	66.9	40.4	52.3	39.8	6.4
Percent total agri. exports:	22.8	3/ 22.6	19.4	22.9	17.2	12.4	8.3	9.7	8.1	1.2

1/ Country detail excludes shipments of citrus fruit from Israel, for which destination is not available. 2/ Includes Arabian Peninsula, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey, but excludes exports from Syria to UAR(Egypt). 3/ Includes total value of Israeli citrus exports, (\$38.8 million in 1960).

Imports

Except in years of poor grain crops, principal agricultural products brought into West Asia are sugar, tea, and fats and oils. These commodities usually account for nearly half of the total value of the region's imports of all agricultural commodities. In the drought period of the past 2 to 3 years, however, grain imports exceeded those of any other agricultural commodity. (See table 6.) Again this year, the area likely will be on a net import basis for wheat, despite sizable gains in grain exports from some countries.

During the 1957-60 period, regional imports of grains, oils, and oilseeds largely originated in U.S. aid programs. In 1960 the United Kingdom, China, and Cuba were principal suppliers of sugar. (See table 7.) Main sources of tea in 1960 were Ceylon and India. Imports of other agricultural products were principally intraregional or originated in Western Europe or African countries. With the exception of sugar, some dairy and meat products, and occasional grain shipments, imports from the Soviet Bloc were mainly limited to nonagricultural commodities.

Country Highlights

Turkey

Turkey will need to import about 900,000 tons of wheat to meet consumption demands in 1962/63, but expects to have approximately 75,000 tons of surplus barley. The country will have a shortage of about 70,000 tons of fats and oils, which amounts to approximately 7 percent more than was necessary to fill its deficit last year. Turkey also will have to import some rice. Turkish offerings of tobacco on the international market from this year's crop will be slightly below last year's level; nuts should be about the same in total but with fewer pistachios and increased supplies of filberts

Table 6.--West Asia: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1957-59, annual 1960 1/

Commodity	Average 1957-59			1960		
	Value	Percent of value		Value	Percent of value	
		Total	Total		Total	Total
		agri. imports	imports		agri. imports	imports
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Wheat and wheat flour	62.6	16.4	2.8	117.9	23.6	4.3
Other grains & prepar.	29.8	7.8	1.4	39.0	7.8	1.4
Total grains	92.4	24.2	4.2	156.9	31.4	5.7
Sugar	72.1	18.9	3.2	71.5	14.3	2.6
Tea	47.4	12.4	2.1	50.2	10.0	1.8
Fats and oils	32.5	8.5	1.5	42.8	8.6	1.5
Wool and animal hair	13.5	3.5	.6	30.9	6.2	1.1
Oilseeds	19.2	5.0	.9	24.5	4.8	.9
Dairy products	15.5	4.1	.7	15.1	3.0	.6
Fruits and nuts	10.8	2.8	.5	18.4	3.6	.7
Vegetables, fresh	3.9	1.0	.2	8.8	1.8	.3
Meat & meat prepar.	6.3	1.7	.3	6.9	1.4	.2
Hides and skins	10.0	2.6	.5	8.8	1.8	.3
Total of above	323.6	84.7	14.6	434.8	86.9	15.7
Total agri. imports	382.2	100.0	17.2	500.2	100.0	18.0
Total imports	2,221.9		100.0	2,776.9		100.0

1/ Excludes imports by Syria from UAR(Egypt) from 1958 through 1960.

available for export. Turkish exports of raisins promise to increase about 15 percent over last year. Dried apricot exports also will be well above last year but exports of dried figs are expected to decline by about 10 percent.

In the first 8 months of 1962, the rise in Turkish exports was attributable to increased sales of tobacco, cotton, filberts, and raisins; however, greater purchases of transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, and textiles resulted in a larger rise in imports. The effect of an adverse trade balance on gold and foreign exchange reserves was largely offset by foreign aid; as of November 30, 1962, reserves stood at \$226 million; \$11 million less than at the beginning of the year.

Iran

Imports of at least 300,000 tons of wheat will be required in addition to the 1962/63 production, to bring Iran's food supply up to desirable consumption levels. The earthquake and other natural disasters put a strain on the country's reserve of food. Iran will have to import some rice, too. Raisin exports from Iran will be slightly below last year's level; dates about equal in quantities to 1962 offerings.

Iran's balance-of-payments position is not expected to be as favorable in 1962/63 as last year because of a higher level of import demand associated with greater domestic

Table 7.--West Asia: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by country of origin, 1958 and 1960

Country of origin	Sugar		Fats, oil, and oilseeds, edible:		Tea		Wheat and wheat flour		Dairy products	
	1958	1960	1958	1960	1958	1960	1958	1960	1958	1960
	Percent of total value imported									
United States	0.1	1.2	60.7	50.6	0.3	-	61.2	51.3	52.2	5.3
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	2.0	-	-
Cuba	10.7	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	21.2	17.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	-	-	0.1	2.6	4.0
West Germany	-	-	2.2	2.0	-	-	1.6	3.1	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.2	2.6
Netherlands	-	1.5	8.0	4.9	0.4	-	-	-	9.2	24.5
Other W. Europe:	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	-	-	3.5	3.6	4.8	17.9
U.S.S.R.	11.2	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-
Other E. Europe:	5.4	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	7.3
China	22.7	19.8	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	-	2.2	1.8	66.4	59.6	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	0.5	0.2	28.7	30.5	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	7.9	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UAR(Egypt)	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	19.9
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.7	0.9	6.6
Intraregional 1/	3.1	12.3	5.8	5.4	-	0.6	13.6	2.8	15.8	5.3
Other	15.3	3.2	17.2	26.4	2.2	9.1	9.6	16.7	12.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total val. of impts. (\$Mil.)	70.9	71.5	52.9	67.3	44.2	50.2	43.6	117.9	22.8	15.1
Percent total agri. imports:	20.0	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.4	10.0	12.3	23.6	6.4	3.0

1/ Includes Arabian Peninsula, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey, but excludes imports by Syria from UAR(Egypt).

credit expansion and the likelihood of a decline in external assistance. The stabilization program adopted in 1960 has been successful in terminating the inflationary situation. The effects of the fiscal and monetary policies of Iran in 1961/62 were, however, greater than anticipated on the domestic economy. A deflationary situation developed with a decline in business activity and employment.

Syria

From this year's crop Syria will probably export 450,000 tons of barley and 465,000 tons of hard wheat--the latter an all-time high. This is quite in contrast to the severe grain deficit experienced in recent years. Syria's wheat exports from the current crop may be competitive with U.S. wheat in important food markets of the world. Syrian cotton exports should exceed those from the 1961/62 crop by more than one-fifth.

During the years 1958-61 Syria experienced substantial balance-of-payments difficulties. These were caused primarily by a significant drop in agricultural production and therefore exports. This was a result of unfavorable weather conditions and excessive credit to finance expanded development efforts. Once again the country in 1962 became a net exporter of cereals, and the excessive credit expansion has been halted. The loss of foreign exchange has been stopped and with the gradual return of confidence, an inflow of capital, as yet on a moderate scale, has occurred.

Iraq

Iraq probably will be self-sufficient in wheat based upon 1962/63 production; barley exports may reach 300,000 to 400,000 tons. Even with improved yields this year, Iraq

will have to import some rice. Date shipments are expected to exceed those of last year by 25 to 30 percent.

Iraq retains an adequate level of gold and foreign exchange reserves which totaled \$234 million at the end of August 1962. At the end of calendar 1961 reserves had fallen to their lowest level since 1954 (\$211 million) but rose \$23 million the first half of calendar 1962.

Israel

Greater demand in Europe for Israeli citrus is anticipated in 1963 as a result of frost damage in the United States and Spain. Exports of eggs from Israel in the early part of this year's shipping season were only about one-third of the total realized in the corresponding months of last year. Deterioration of the egg export situation reflected both the recent Government of Israel's policy of discouraging egg production and exports, and reaction to the new marketing regulations for eggs imposed by the European Economic Community in July 1962 which includes Israel's best customers for this commodity.

Israel's traditionally low domestic production of wheat and feed grains will continue to require heavy augmentation from foreign sources, mainly under U.S. aid programs. Indications are, however, that total wheat imports during 1963 may be reduced somewhat due to a decrease in animal feeding of wheat.

Economic expansion in Israel continues at a rapid pace. Export earnings, the increase in tourism, and the export of skilled labor with expected remittances to Israel continue to play a major role in the economic health of the country. Israel has reduced her reliance on bilateral trade and has established a realistic par value for her currency which tends to eliminate distortions in the economy. Governmental deficits have been smaller in recent years.

Lebanon, Cyprus and Jordan

Import needs of the other traditional grain-importing countries of the area should be slightly below last year's requirements for Lebanon, but increased for Cyprus and Jordan.

The economy of Lebanon is prospering, but there has been some slowing in the rate of expansion. Although a trade deficit exists, earnings from banking, shipping, insurance, and tourism plus a substantial inflow of foreign capital are normally more than sufficient to offset it. Gold and foreign exchange reserves rose by the equivalent of \$45.1 million during the first 11 months of 1962. A 5-year development plan was launched early in 1962, to be financed largely by royalties obtained from the use of oil pipe lines crossing the country.

The national income of Jordan showed some improvement during the last year in spite of poor agricultural production. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism contributed to the marked improvement of Jordan's trade balance.

Cyprus has a persistent trade deficit. The country has practically no gold reserves. Gross foreign exchange assets in late 1961 totaled about \$78 million; but a substantial portion of this amount was made up of investments of the Note Security Fund. Since this Fund is a backing for most of the country's currency in circulation, it was not regarded as available, in whole, for foreign exchange needs.

U. S. Trade with West Asia

Exports of U.S. farm products to all countries in West Asia totaled \$243 million, making fiscal 1961/62 the highest on record, up 35 percent from fiscal 1960/61. This amount represents about 5 percent of the total value of all U.S. exports of agricultural commodities for 1961/62. It also equals about half of the agricultural products imported from all sources by West Asian countries. Exports of U.S. agricultural products for 1962/63 to West Asia probably will remain at about the level reached the previous year, and continue the pattern of about 70 percent of these exports going to two countries -- Turkey and Israel.

Agricultural exports for 1961 (latest information available on a calendar year) also were record high for 8 countries. (See tables 8 and 25.) The spectacular rise in exports of U.S. agricultural commodities to West Asian countries is due to increased shipments of wheat and wheat flour to meet food shortages. U.S. shipments of these commodities to West Asian countries nearly trebled in recent years, and made up two-thirds of the total value of all U.S. agricultural exports to the region in 1961. Much of these exports were financed under U.S. agricultural export programs -- Food for Peace -- which were designed to provide a constructive outlet for excess production of U.S. farms and to further the development of commercial markets abroad. The increase in exports of U.S. agricultural commodities to West Asia in recent years was not accompanied by a similar increase in U.S. exports of other commodities.

Table 8.--United States agricultural exports to West Asia, 1957 to 1961 1/

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -					
Wheat & wheat flour	62.0	37.6	29.1	70.0	123.6
Other grains & preps.	12.0	15.8	22.2	35.9	26.7
Dairy products	4.5	13.3	4.0	1.4	4.9
Vegetable oils & fats	4.9	28.5	34.3	11.6	7.0
Oilseeds	7.0	8.5	15.4	13.6	14.8
Cotton	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.0
Tobacco	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3
Other agricultural	24.1	16.9	13.6	12.2	9.9
Total agri. exports	118.1	125.0	123.3	149.0	189.6
Total nonagr. "	301.5	303.1	323.1	349.9	320.6
Total exports	419.6	428.1	446.4	498.9	510.2

1/ Includes U.S. exports to Malta and Gozo.

The value of U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia has been consistently less than the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the region, and the gap widened considerably in 1961. (See tables 9 and 26.) Over the past few years there has been little change in the pattern of U.S. agricultural imports from the area and none is expected in the near future. Tobacco accounts for half or slightly more of the value of U.S. imports of agricultural products from the area, which has amounted to approximately \$100 million annually in recent years. Wool, animal hair, hides and skins, and specialty items--dried fruits and nuts--characteristically made up most of the remainder of U.S. agricultural imports from the area. Total U.S. imports of both agricultural and nonagricultural items from West Asia in calendar year 1961 were \$198 million, about 4 percent

Table 9.--United States agricultural imports from West Asia, 1957 to 1961 1/

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<u>Million dollars</u>					
Dried fruit <u>2/</u>	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3
Nuts	6.6	5.8	7.4	9.5	6.3
Tobacco, unmfgd. <u>3/</u>	42.7	47.1	49.9	52.4	51.1
Wool	29.1	21.2	24.9	14.2	11.9
Hides and skins	3.9	8.4	12.3	9.9	7.4
Animal hair	0.6	0.5	0.9	9.5	5.0
Sausage casing	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.7
Other agricultural	5.5	4.2	5.7	6.6	5.2
Total agri. imports:	96.2	92.7	105.8	106.2	90.9
Total nonagr. "	69.7	72.3	84.0	84.4	107.3
Total imports	165.9	165.0	189.8	190.6	198.2

1/ Includes U.S. imports from Malta and Gozo. 2/ Mainly dates. 3/ Predominantly Turkish tobacco.

over 1960 and 14 percent more than the 1957-59 calendar year average.

Trade Policy

During the last year, West Asian trade policy has in general continued the trend toward development of broader markets, largely by limited liberalization of export and import controls and extension of trade agreements. Regional interest in the activities of the European Economic Community is significant since several agricultural commodities produced and exported by West Asian countries are complementary to the agricultural production of the EEC. Cotton, tobacco, dried fruits, nuts, seeds and spices, grains, and inedible animal products, are the most important farm exports which West Asia had to offer.

About a third of Turkey's total trade is with Common Market countries. Present member nations of EEC have been buying most of Israel's agricultural exports and close to a third of all exports. Outlook for development of alternate markets is not encouraging. The Governments of these two countries would like to reach some arrangement--such as that accorded Greece--so the adverse effects anticipated as a result of Common Market preferences could be modified.

Iraq, until the 1963 coup, appeared to be developing trade with Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. They were the source of about a quarter of imports and the market for 15 percent of exports, to a greater extent, than with countries of the EEC. Although some import bans had been relaxed during 1962 for certain countries, including some EEC members, Sino-Soviet trade was bolstered by increased trade favors. These were to a considerable extent tied to economic assistance agreements.

Exchanges between EEC countries and Iran in the last few years amounted to about one-third of total trade in both directions. Trade with Common Market countries in dried fruits, especially raisins, declined sharply in 1961; association of competitors Greece and Turkey with EEC could permanently reduce Iran's western outlets for dried fruits. Iran does not expect difficulty in marketing cotton within the EEC.

LONG-RANGE PROSPECTS

West Asia will neither be entirely self-sufficient in food nor be able to provide a greatly expanded outlet for sales with the years immediately ahead. There is, however, an appreciable long-term potential for improvement in both agricultural production and the present balance of trade.

Evident throughout West Asia is the common desire to: Develop agriculture as a basic economic enterprise; complement agriculture with increased industrial activity; build farm export markets; and generally improve standards of living. In the majority of the countries of the area, economic development programs now under consideration or under way emphasize broad reforms in agricultural sectors.

There is relatively little potential for large increases in farm output through extension of crop acreages alone. The rate of increase in production will mainly be governed by the rate at which comprehensive plans for better management of currently exploited land and water resources can be completed and implemented. Fulfillment of the development measures now envisaged for agriculture (and in turn for the whole economy of West Asia) are largely dependent on either financial or technical assistance, or both, from outside of the area.

Table 10. ---Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, average 1935-39, annual 1957/58 to 1962/63
(1952/53-1954/55 = 100)

Country	Total production					Per capita production									
	Average: 1935-39	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Average: 1935-39	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	
Northern Africa:															
Algeria	94	101	96	102	116	80	103	119	93	86	89	99	67	86	
Ethiopia	76	102	108	113	115	117	119	95	96	100	103	104	104	104	
Libya	73	170	142	145	124	166	153	94	160	133	133	112	117	133	
Morocco	69	76	93	87	93	70	96	93	67	79	72	75	55	73	
Sudan	60	113	131	139	131	158	151	97	101	114	117	107	126	117	
Tunisia	75	100	139	109	131	78	103	103	93	129	100	118	69	89	
UAR (Egypt)	90	121	118	124	127	113	132	123	110	105	108	108	94	107	
Total	80	107	112	115	119	107	121	108	98	100	101	102	89	99	
Southern Africa:															
Angola															
Cameroon															
Congo (Leopoldville)															
Dahomey															
Ghana															
Guinea															
Ivory Coast															
Kenya															
Liberia															
Malagasy Republic															
Mali															
Niger															
Nigeria															
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed.															
Rwanda & Burundi															
Senegal															
Sierra Leone															
South Africa, Republic of															
Tanganyika															
Togo															
Uganda															
Upper Volta															
Total	80	115	119	123	130	129	133	106	106	107	108	112	108	109	
Total all Africa	80	111	116	119	125	120	128	107	102	104	104	107	101	105	
1/ Preliminary															

1/ Preliminary

Africa



Agricultural production on the African continent for the 1962/63 agricultural year likely will be up nearly 7 percent from a relatively poor year in 1961/62. (See figure 2.) In an area as large as Africa, embracing some 58 political entities, a wide variation in weather and other factors influencing farm production is to be found each year, promoting equally wide fluctuation in the farm output of various countries. (See table 10.)

Only 7 or 8 percent (caloric basis) of all food consumed in Africa is imported. Thus, the lion's share of the continent's agricultural resources used is utilized to produce sustenance for its 250 million people, and enough agricultural output is left over annually to permit exporting (on a value basis) from Africa, 23 percent of the cotton entering international trade, 30 percent of the edible fats and oils, 25 percent of the coffee, 75 percent of the cocoa, as well as lesser proportions of many other commodities.

On a continental basis the leading crop produced in Africa is corn, thanks principally to the growing of this subsistence and cash crop in the eastern and southern sectors of Africa south of the Sahara. The second ranking crop, the sorghum-millet combination, is also a subsistence crop grown possibly more extensively than corn but with little cash production. In third place in all Africa is cotton, followed by coffee.

Volume of and trends in production of these leading commodities and a further discussion of the leading countries are presented in following sections of this publication.

On a total production aggregate basis, Egypt, the Republic of South Africa, and Nigeria vie for first place as Africa's leading agricultural producer.

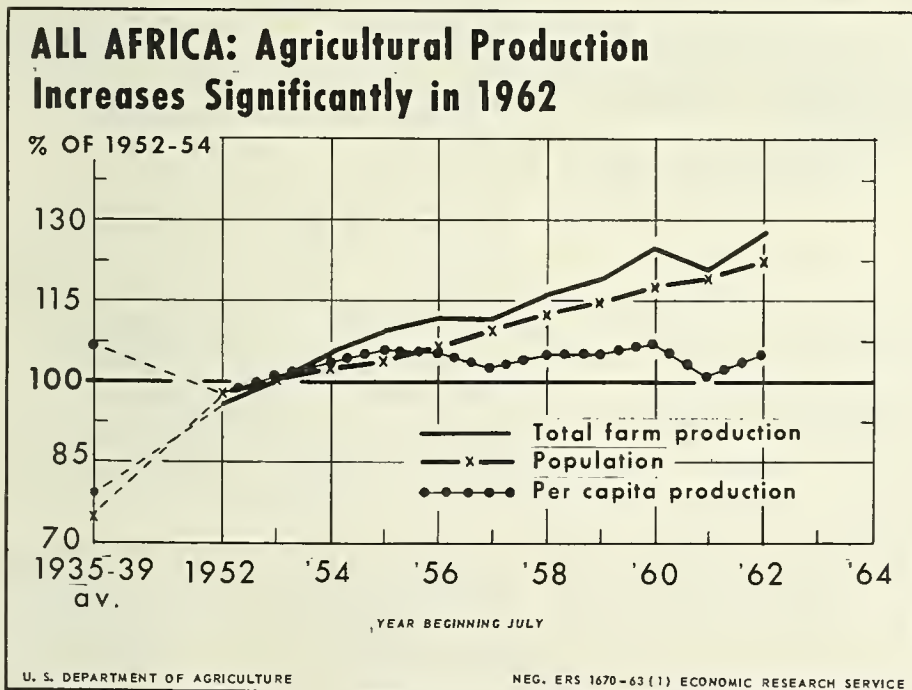


Figure 2

Northern Africa



Owing mostly to more favorable weather and some expansion in acreage planted, the 1962/63 agricultural situation for Northern Africa probably will be substantially improved over that for the previous year. ^{2/} In spite of this improvement, the region remains in a food deficit position. Agricultural output for the region as a whole is expected to be at a new high of 21 percent over the 1952/53-1954/55 base period. (See table 10.) Although good gains likely will be registered for Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, a much greater agricultural output in Egypt will account for the largest part of the overall increase in the total regional index. This will likely override small decreases in production in Sudan and Libya.

Gains in agricultural output are not expected to be of sufficient magnitude throughout the area to raise per capita production to its 1952-54 level. (See figure 3.) Northern Africa's population, estimated at 88.4 million for mid-1962, is reportedly growing at 2.5 to 3 percent annually. Greatest discrepancies between agricultural output and population growth in the region exist in the three western countries -- Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia--where there has been a persistent dropoff in per capita production. All other countries of Northern Africa have made some gains in their per capita output, Libya and the Sudan have been outstanding.

While political unrest is no longer a great factor in depressing agriculture in Northern Africa as it was from 1955 through 1961, expansion continues to be hampered by limited natural resources, insufficient capital, and, to some degree, by inadequate foreign markets as well as declining prices for major exports. Even so, the overall agricultural output for the region has shown substantial improvement over the past decade. International aid to North African countries in the form of technical assistance,

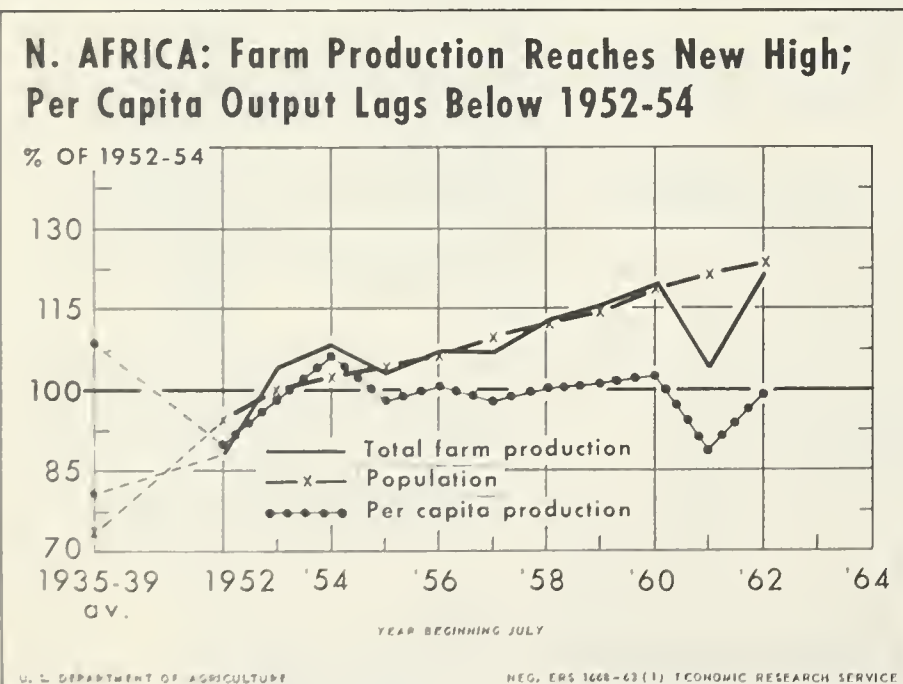


Figure 3

^{2/} Geographically Northern Africa comprises the countries lying astride of or north of a line from Rabat to Mogadiscio. Statistically, unless otherwise specified, the area comprises the 7 countries listed in table 10.

Table 11.--Northern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, annual 1952/53 to 1962/63 1/

Commodity	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
											2/
							1,000 metric tons				
Wheat	3,971	4,543	5,217	4,265	4,892	4,099	4,351	4,232	4,699	3,185	4,789
Barley	3,230	3,232	3,664	2,636	3,371	1,917	2,773	2,552	2,723	1,556	2,633
Sorghum & millet	1,494	1,599	1,720	2,072	2,242	2,013	2,149	2,532	2,280	2,438	2,563
Corn	1,996	2,342	2,184	2,189	2,132	1,903	2,360	2,115	2,335	1,791	2,242
Rice, paddy	595	729	1,183	1,348	1,522	1,652	1,057	1,344	1,301	867	1,730
Other grain	1,607	1,582	1,581	1,631	1,705	1,297	1,552	1,486	1,582	1,497	1,573
Sugar, refined	208	246	321	329	280	343	357	408	399	367	376
Citrus	701	851	922	1,021	1,077	1,090	1,175	1,213	1,243	1,123	1,193
Grapes	2,084	2,870	3,016	2,388	3,069	2,666	2,467	3,170	2,716	2,773	2,946
Dates	524	517	691	638	622	654	637	605	601	676	675
Potatoes	520	560	589	534	595	621	672	831	853	819	884
Cottonseed	1,187	911	978	1,004	1,032	1,022	1,284	1,313	1,331	1,227	1,437
Peanuts, unshld.	68	76	90	131	221	195	170	224	221	229	226
Sesame	113	150	140	178	205	182	198	157	171	178	203
Olive oil	74	133	103	58	156	93	188	93	171	86	91
Cotton	533	409	439	451	464	457	576	590	598	552	646
Tobacco	25	34	24	24	12	20	18	22	21	6	17
Wool	33	37	37	37	37	31	31	32	32	32	32
Coffee	42	39	46	54	52	57	57	64	66	73	77

1/ Data for Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia. 2/ Preliminary.

support of agricultural development programs, and direct shipments of agricultural commodities has contributed to the increase in agricultural production while at the same time maintaining per capita consumption.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Substantial increases in production in 1962/63 over 1961/62 are expected for grains, oilseeds, cotton, and tobacco. Lesser increases are anticipated for olive oil, sugar, citrus, grapes, and coffee--important crops in the area. Improved grazing conditions are likely to result in larger production of animal products. (See table 11.)

Commodity Situation

Crops

Greatest gains in 1962/63 likely will be registered from the standpoint of individual commodities for wheat, rice, barley, cotton and tobacco over last year. These commodities were considerably below normal levels of production in 1961/62 due to disease, insect infestation, lack of water, or other unfavorable growing conditions. Aggregate production of all grains probably will be up 37 percent in 1962/63 over last year, but only 4 percent higher than in 1960/61.

Crops that serve as foreign exchange earners generally showed the greatest rate of growth during the last decade. For example, rice is becoming of greater importance as an export crop, with production in 1962/63 expected to be 1,730,000 tons, more than double the 1952-54 average. Likewise, cotton production will be up 40 percent over the base period; coffee, 83 percent; and citrus, 45 percent. Overall agricultural output for Northern Africa during this period probably will increase only 21 percent.

Other products expected to achieve impressive gains over the period are sorghum and millet, potatoes, cottonseed, peanuts, and sesame. On the other hand, production of barley and tobacco for 1962/63 is likely to be the 1952-54 base years. Olive oil production, although subjected to wide fluctuation from year to year probably will show a slightly upward trend.

Regional totals for commodities (See table 11.) tends to disguise fluctuations from one year to the next which occur within the various countries of the region. These fluctuations are violent in most of the Northern Africa countries, particularly in grain production, due, in most cases to vagaries of the climate. (See tables 27-35.) Area planted to these crops does not change radically from year to year. Irrigation is a powerful means to stabilize production. Its use is increasing in Morocco, Tunisia, and Sudan; and is the sole means of agricultural production in Egypt.

Livestock and livestock products

There is much livestock in Northern Africa. Due largely to improved grazing conditions. Output of livestock products in 1962/63 is expected to be greater than in 1961/62. Even so, the quantity on a per capita basis will remain low.

Country Situation

Egypt

The outstanding feature on a country basis to date in 1962/63 is the remarkable recovery of Egypt's production after the 5-year low last year. The recovery was largely due to increased yields of cotton and rice. Current estimates place the production of both crops near record levels--cotton at 2,093,000 bales and rice at 1,700,000 metric tons. This would be more than twice the rice harvest of last year while cotton is expected to be up 35 percent. A yield of better than average is anticipated for corn. Except for barley, all grains will show a modest gain. Of Egypt's other major crops, only onions and citrus will fail to show a substantial improvement over last season's production.

Egypt's basic economic plan is to double national income in the next decade. Agricultural policy emphasizes increased production to enable agriculture to constitute its full share to the economic goal. To promote this, emphasis is being given to further intensification of cultivation, increased yields, expanded use of the Nile waters, the development of underground water resources, and agrarian reform.

Sudan

The Sudan's agricultural output for 1962/63 is expected to be down 7 percent below that for the previous year. Although a larger area was planted, cotton production is estimated to fall nearly 12 percent below the record high of the preceding season, which was 966,000 bales. The production of sorghum and millet also will be slightly below that for last year, but still above average. Output will be more than adequate to meet domestic requirements, leaving sizable quantities for export. Oilseeds are expected to decline; other commodities will hold their level of production.

Agricultural policy in Sudan gives prime consideration to enlarging the cultivated area, and specifically to enlarging the irrigated area. Some 830,000 acres were made available upon the completion of the fourth and final phase of the Namagil Extension in 1962. Increased attention is being given to expanding grain output, but major emphasis is still given to cotton. Of significance are Sudanese efforts to increase output of American Upland cotton in the Nuba Mountain area.

Morocco

Production of major crops in Morocco probably will be exceptionally good in 1962/63, crops have recovered from the severe drought conditions of last year. The estimate of the grain harvest is particularly favorable. In addition, satisfactory fruit and vegetable harvests are underway. In fact, citrus yields may well show a 12 percent increase over those for last season. Olive oil production, also, is expected to exceed last year. The grape harvest should prove above average. Harvests of the 1962/63 crops are believed to have been so nearly completed that the January 1963 floods did not inflict much damage. The floods, however, may seriously affect the next harvest in 1963/64 in certain areas.

During 1962 little progress was made with agrarian reform under provisions of the Five-Year Development Plan. One provision planned for acreage under sugar beets to double. By the end of this fiscal year, the sugar industry was to expand to produce 40,000 tons of sugar annually.

Algeria

Overall agricultural production in Algeria for 1962/63 likely will show an increase of nearly 30 percent over the previous year. Estimates of the grain harvest grew more favorable as the season progressed. The final crop figures will likely equal and may even be slightly above, the average for the 5 previous years. This year's tobacco harvest is currently placed at 11,000 metric tons. Last year's tobacco crop was almost totally eliminated by blue mold. Gains also are expected for citrus.

Libya

Although drought conditions were reported in local areas of Libya in 1962, indications are that overall grain and olive oil production will be good. A general recovery for the second successive year is reported for livestock.

Ethiopia

Production of coffee, Ethiopia's most valuable agricultural export commodity, continues to increase and is estimated at 77,000 metric tons for 1962/63--up 5 percent over the previous year's crop. Sugar output also is being greatly expanded. Total production of the traditional food crops this year is estimated to be equal to or slightly above average.

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The volume of agricultural trade of North African countries in 1962/63 is expected to continue its upward trend of recent years accounting for nearly 40 percent of the total trade of all commodities. 1/ More 1962/63 agricultural products will be available for export than were available last year. Food import requirements remain high despite this year's generally improved agricultural production. U.S. trade of agricultural products with North African countries remained near the record level of \$338 million in fiscal year 1961/62.

Agricultural commodities accounted for 70 percent of total exports by value compared with only 20 percent for total imports in 1960. These relationships have not shown any significant change within recent years. The area's unfavorable balance of trade amounted to \$1.3 billion in 1960. (See table 12). Much of this large trade deficit was attributed to imports of machinery for rural development projects and newly developing industries. The financial position of the area as a whole, however, was not as critical as this deficit would imply, since Egypt receives substantial revenue from Suez Canal tolls, and oil royalties are becoming of increasing importance for Libya and Algeria. In addition, most countries are recipients of substantial grants of

1/ Total trade by individual countries is given in tables 43 and 44.

Table 12.--Northern Africa: Value of total trade and agricultural trade by country, 1960

Country	Exports		Imports		Balance of trade 1/ Million dollars
	Agricultural	Total	Agricultural	Total	
	- - Million dollars - -		- - Million dollars - -		
Algeria	299.9	397.3	261.9	1,274.5	-877.2
Ethiopia	78.2	80.3	9.8	84.3	-4.0
Libya	7.3	8.7	18.7	169.1	-160.4
Morocco	121.7	354.2	79.5	412.3	-58.1
Sudan	172.2	181.0	27.0	180.0	+1.0
Tunisia	54.0	119.6	30.4	190.6	-71.0
UAR (Egypt) 2/	446.3	549.8	163.8	646.0	-91.2
Total	1,179.6	1,690.9	591.1	2,956.8	-1,265.9

1/ Minus (-) equals trade deficit. 2/ Excludes trade with Syria.

foreign assistance.

Exports

Except for Egypt and Libya, the North African countries usually produce more food than they consume. The region is on an export basis for rice, coarse grains, vegetable oils, citrus, vegetables, wine, and most importantly, cotton. (See table 13.) Although they import soft wheat, the western countries of the region--Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco--usually export a greater volume of durum plus other hard wheat than the wheat they import. Cotton and wine account for about 60 percent of all agricultural exports from the region.

No single commodity is of major importance to all countries throughout the entire area. Cotton, coming predominately from two countries--Egypt and Sudan--accounted for 41 percent of the area's total agricultural exports in 1960. Wine, chiefly from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, was next in importance followed by vegetables, fruit, olive oil, and oilseeds.

The direction of agricultural export trade since 1955 has varied greatly. Intraregional trade is practically nil. The largest percentage of the region's agricultural exports go to West European countries, although the Soviet Union and other Bloc countries provide the most important overseas market for cotton. (See table 14.) On the other hand, the United States has traditionally been the main outlet for coffee.

Imports

In spite of the improved outlook for 1962/63 agricultural production, Northern Africa will continue to be a food deficit area. Principal agricultural products brought into the area are normally wheat and wheat flour, sugar, dairy products, and tea. These products typically account for about two-thirds or a little more of all agricultural imports. Wheat, wheat flour and sugar accounted for 41 percent in 1960. (See table 15.)

The import trade of Northern Africa shows a strong French tie. As late as 1960, France was an important source of such agricultural commodities imported by countries of the region as wheat, sugar, dairy products, and vegetable oils. However, in 1960, the

United States was the principal supplier of wheat, the most important commodity from a value standpoint imported by Northern African countries. (See table 16.)

Table 13.--Northern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1955-58, annual 1960 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-58			1960		
	Value	Percent of value		Value	Percent of value	
		Total	Total		Total	Total
		agri. exports	exports		agri. exports	exports
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Cotton	404.2	36.7	25.7	483.4	41.0	28.6
Wine	235.4	21.3	15.0	241.9	20.5	14.3
Vegetables, fresh	51.9	4.7	3.3	87.3	7.4	5.2
Fruits	93.5	8.5	5.9	79.0	6.7	4.7
Oil & oilseeds <u>2/</u>	57.1	5.2	3.3	73.1	6.2	4.3
Feed grains	46.0	4.2	2.9	56.1	4.8	3.3
Coffee	42.1	3.8	2.7	45.4	3.8	2.7
Wheat & wheat flour	33.6	3.0	2.1	30.8	2.6	1.8
Hides & skins	17.5	1.6	1.1	21.0	1.8	1.2
Others	121.4	11.0	7.7	61.6	5.2	3.6
Total agricultural	1,102.7	100.0	69.7	1,179.6	100.0	69.7
Total exports <u>2/</u>	1,573.2	--	100.0	1,690.9	--	100.0

1/ Excludes exports from UAR (Egypt) to Syria in 1958 and 1960.

2/ Olive oil, cottonseed oil, and oilseeds.

Country Highlights

Egypt

Egypt is self-sufficient in fiber, fruits, and vegetables but must import substantial quantities of grains, livestock, livestock products, vegetable oil, sugar, and tobacco. (See tables 43 and 44). Although the country was self-sufficient in bread grain prior to World War II, close to 1.6 million tons in wheat and the wheat equivalent of flour must be imported during the 1962/63 crop year. During October 1962 a multiple year Food-for-Peace Agreement was signed in which the United States is to supply approximately 1.1 million tons of wheat and/or flour to Egypt during the 1963 fiscal year; 1.6 million tons in 1964; and 1.8 million tons for fiscal year 1965. Also, under the agreement, the quantity of other commodities to be supplied during fiscal year 1963 include: Corn, 100,000 tons; vegetable oil, 30,000 tons; tallow, 30,000 tons; nonfat dry milk, 600 tons; and frozen poultry, 600 tons. Some tobacco also is being made available.

Approximately 1.6 million bales of cotton, the principal agricultural export, will be available for export from Egypt's 1962/63 crop. Some one-half million tons of the 1962/63 rice crop will be available for export, unlike last season when total rice production was below the volume needed to meet domestic requirements. In addition to cotton, the country has managed to increase its ability to export rice, onions, sugar, citrus, and potatoes within the last decade. Even so, a rather severe adverse trade balance continues.

Table 14.--Northern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, by country of destination, 1957 and 1960

Country of destination	Cotton		Wine		Citrus		Olive oil 1/		Coffee		Wheat and wheat flour	
	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960
	Percent of total value exported											
United States	4.8	3.7	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	37.3	60.6	-	-
U.S.S.R.	20.1	19.4	-	-	2.4	2.6	.2	5.9	.8	-	-	-
United Kingdom	5.6	8.0	-	-	-	1.3	1.7	-	.8	1.3	-	-
Czechoslovakia	8.8	7.7	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	6.0	-	-	-	1.9	.5	2.7	-	-	-	-
West Germany	2.8	4.4	-	.4	4.3	13.0	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
Italy	4.5	4.3	-	-	.5	.3	22.6	23.8	14.4	7.5	-	-
France	4.3	3.2	96.2	95.9	89.5	68.5	41.3	59.5	1.6	1.8	100.0	62.0
Belgium	2.2	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	.4	-	-
Japan	6.7	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
India	8.5	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Germany	4.5	3.2	-	-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	9.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intraregional 2/	-	-	-	1.0	-	2.3	5.0	-	8.7	4.2	-	14.6
Other	16.9	15.6	3.8	2.7	3.3	7.7	19.0	8.1	36.4	21.6	-	23.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total value of exports (\$ Million)	419.9	483.4	263.7	241.9	76.0	70.2	42.1	18.5	51.5	45.4	32.0	30.8
Percent of total agri. exports	36.8	41.0	23.1	20.5	6.7	6.0	3.7	1.6	4.5	3.8	2.8	2.6

1/ Includes olives. 2/ Includes Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, French Somaliland, and Somali Republic, but excludes exports from UAR (Egypt) to Syria in 1960.

Note: Dash (-) = either none or a negligible amount.

Table 15.--Northern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1955-58, annual 1960 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-58			1960		
	Value		Percent of value	Value		Percent of value
	Million dollars	Percent	Total agr. imports	Million dollars	Percent	Total agr. imports
Wheat & wheat flour	58.2	11.0	2.6	155.9	26.4	5.3
Sugar	103.6	19.5	4.6	84.8	14.4	2.9
Dairy products	45.7	8.6	2.0	58.0	9.8	2.0
Tea	59.0	11.1	2.6	48.5	8.2	1.6
Oils and oilseeds	37.8	7.1	1.7	47.0	8.0	1.6
Meat	17.9	3.4	.8	31.4	5.3	1.1
Coffee	37.7	7.1	1.7	28.5	4.8	1.0
Tobacco	21.1	4.0	.9	21.3	3.6	.7
Vegetables	8.0	1.5	.4	20.9	3.5	.7
Others	141.9	26.7	6.3	94.8	16.0	3.2
Total agricultural imports	530.9	100.0	23.4	591.1	100.0	20.0
Total imports	2,267.5		100.0	2,956.8		100.0

1/ Excludes imports by UAR (Egypt) from Syria in 1958 and 1960.

Table 16.--Northern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, by country of origin, 1957 and 1960 ^{1/}

Country of origin	Wheat and wheat flour		Sugar		Dairy products		Tea		Vegetable oil		Tobacco	
	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960	1957	1960
	Percent of total value imported											
United States	3.2	47.3	.3	-	4.3	5.9	-	-	30.8	30.7	30.0	31.0
U.S.S.R.	36.6	2.5	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-
Argentina	2.5	2.1	-	-	.7	1.6	-	-	6.0	.8	.4	.5
Belgium	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	1.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	6.1
Canada	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	7.2	.7	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.3	22.9	15.2	.8	3.6	5.2
Cuba	-	-	17.5	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-
France	.5	25.8	42.1	38.2	55.9	55.9	-	.2	11.6	32.2	-	.5
India	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	25.5	44.1	-	.8	1.6	.5
Italy	4.0	5.6	1.3	.1	.7	.9	-	-	-	.2	.8	2.3
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	6.2	-	-	-	2.3
United Kingdom	-	-	8.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	1.9	15.9	16.9	-	-	-	2.5	-	-
Senegal ^{2/}	-	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	11.6	19.3	-	-
West Germany	5.3	3.6	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-
Intraregional	-	4.8	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	.4	.5
Other	47.6	5.1	25.2	22.9	22.5	18.8	20.1	19.4	22.2	10.8	57.6	51.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total value imports (\$ Million)	^{2/} 79.2	155.9	110.4	84.8	44.0	58.0	52.9	48.5	41.5	26.4	24.7	21.3
Percent of total agri. imports	14.4	26.4	18.3	14.3	8.0	9.8	9.6	8.2	7.6	4.5	4.5	3.6

^{1/} Excludes imports by UAR (Egypt) from Syria in 1960. ^{2/} Includes shipments from other former French West Africa countries.

Note: Dash (-) = either none or a negligible amount.

Morocco

From the 1962/63 crops, Morocco will have an exportable surplus of 250,000-300,000 tons of feed grains. The country will be a net exporter of wheat after allowances have been made for soft wheat imports. Citrus exports, which in 1961 reached an all-time peak of 341,000 tons, should continue at a high level. Moroccan vegetable and pulse exports should increase; those of dates and olive oil are likely to equal those of the previous year. Tea and sugar will continue to be large import items.

Measures introduced in September 1961 to reduce imports, including increased customs duties and quota restrictions, met with some success. Morocco is largely dependent on France as a market for its exports, and there is a possibility of a formal association with the Common Market. The Great Plains Wheat Growers and the Soybean Council have undertaken programs to promote U.S. sales of wheat and edible oil in Morocco.

Tunisia

Grain surpluses in Tunisia from the 1962/63 crop are expected to exceed 75,000 tons of durum wheat and 50,000 tons of barley. At the same time, the United States has agreed to supply Tunisia with 95,000 tons of soft wheat during the 1963 fiscal year under Title I of P.L. 480. Ample olive oil from the 1962/63 crop will be available for export. In light of reduced yields in other Mediterranean countries, Tunisia is not likely to encounter difficulties in marketing relatively large amounts of this commodity. Wine exports could well equal or slightly surpass the 1.3 million hectoliters of 1961.

Pressure on Tunisia's balance of payments has not been relaxed in spite of recent efforts to boost export earnings and lower import expenditures. The adverse trade balance in 1961, for example, amounted to some \$105 million. As a result of this situation, the Tunisian Government endeavored to open a wider range of markets with particular emphasis on grains, olive oil, and wine. Under special arrangements, France has provided practically the sole market for these commodities both before and after Tunisian independence in 1956.

At the end of 1961 Tunisia had suffered the most severe drought in 20 years. Its trade deficit for that year amounted to almost half the value of total imports. The trade deficit remained high in 1962 and the drop in foreign exchange reserves continued, but there are signs of improvement in both the agricultural and economic sectors. The crops are good. Price stability has been maintained. The Government of Tunisia in 1962 adopted the Three-Year Pre-Plan which is designed to prepare the structure of the Tunisian economy for growth. This plan provides that \$265 million, a third of the total cost of the plan, be allocated for agricultural development.

Sudan

Cotton is the Sudan's leading foreign exchange earner and almost all of the current crop estimated at close to 846,000 bales is available for foreign markets. Some 250,000 to 300,000 tons of oilseed, and a smaller quantity of coarse grain from the 1962/63 harvest will be in surplus. According to Sudanese Government statistics, some 132,800 head of livestock were exported to Egypt and Saudi Arabia in 1961. Indications are that such exports, mainly cattle and sheep, along with a few camels, may well exceed this number in 1963. Gum arabic, also a major foreign exchange earner, accounted for \$17.6 million of the Sudan's exports in 1961.

Sudan must import virtually all of its requirements of manufactured consumer goods, capital equipment, petroleum products, and an important share of building materials. By value, agricultural commodities account for approximately one-fifth of total imports. Sugar is of first importance in these agricultural imports, followed by tea and wheat flour. Some 65,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour in wheat equivalent was received from the United States in 1961/62 under Title I of P.L. 480. Under the same type of arrangement, some 77,000 metric tons likely will be supplied in 1962/63.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia will have a large 1962/63 coffee crop available for export. Conversely, the country will likely import more raw cotton in 1963 than it has in the past. Some 25,000 bales were imported during 1961; however, new textile mills are being installed and existing facilities are being expanded. As it appears now, Ethiopia's cotton production although increasing will not increase fast enough to keep pace with growing demand in the immediate future. A Title IV, P.L. 480 agreement was signed in August 1962 for Ethiopia's immediate purchase of approximately 9,200 bales of U.S. cotton.

After experiencing deficits in the balance of payments in 1958 and 1959 and a consequential loss of foreign exchange reserves, Ethiopia had surpluses in 1960 and 1961

with a partial restoration in the level of reserves. In December 1961 reserves were at \$60 million, compared with \$63.6 million the end of 1957. The increases were brought about even though the terms of trade steadily worsened for Ethiopia. Coffee provided more than half of the country's export earnings, and world market coffee prices fell between 1957 and 1961.

Algeria

It is too early to forecast the rate of agricultural development and trade for Algeria. The country has just emerged from a decade of struggle for independence. The economy has not yet recovered from the effects of the struggle. Further development of petroleum production will have a beneficial effect on Algeria's economy. However, agriculture weighs importantly in the country's national product. Prospects for agricultural production this year appear good.

U. S. Trade with Northern Africa

The value of U.S. trade of agricultural commodities with North African countries in 1962/63 is expected to remain at about the record high level of the preceding year. The United States will remain a very substantial net exporter of agricultural products to the area with export values six times greater than agricultural imports from the North African countries.

The value of U.S. farm products exported to Northern Africa has risen steadily from \$33 million in fiscal year 1957/58 to a record high of \$290 million in fiscal 1961/62. It is unlikely that this upward trend will continue into 1962/63 in view of the improved agricultural situation of the area. Rather, exports are expected to remain at about the same level of last year. Anticipated decrease in exports to Morocco and Tunisia because of improved grain harvests in these countries will likely be offset by increases in exports to Egypt and Algeria under the Food-for-Peace program. Shipments of agricultural commodities to Northern Africa accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. farm exports, and make up about 23 percent of that area's total imports of agricultural commodities from all sources for 1961/62.

U.S. agricultural exports to Northern Africa have grown on a calendar as well as fiscal basis. (See table 17.) The substantial rise in recent years is almost entirely attributable to increases in U.S. exports of grains under Food-for-Peace programs to Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia--the chief export markets of the region for U.S. agricultural products. (See table 45.) U.S. exports of wheat and flour accounted for more than 70 percent of the total value of U.S. farm exports to the region in 1961/62; barley, about 6 percent; and, other grains about 5 percent. Tobacco, cotton, fats and oils, tallow and dairy products made up most of the remainder.

In view of Northern Africa's difficult financial situation, exports of U.S. agricultural products to that region for the next several years will depend heavily upon shipments under the Food-for-Peace program. Since the beginning of the program in 1954 to July 1962, about \$700 million of agricultural commodities have been shipped to Northern Africa under U.S. government programs. These programs accounted for more than 90 percent of the total value of all exports of U.S. agricultural commodities to that region in 1961/62. The largest share of the Food-for-Peace program in Northern Africa was for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, with the bulk of the currency set aside for use within the country for economic development purposes.

Coffee from Ethiopia and cotton from Egypt accounted for more than 85 percent of the total value of U.S. agricultural imports from Northern Africa in 1961. (See tables 18 and 46.) Hides and skins, olives and olive oil, wool and animal hair, drugs, spices, herbs, beeswax and sesame seed made up the remainder. Total value of U.S. imports of

Table 17.--United States agricultural exports to Northern Africa, 1957 to 1961

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 dollars				
Wheat & wheat flour	7,700	5,381	49,103	91,941	150,538
Barley	-	-	1,151	2,081	12,462
Other grain & prep.	95	493	13,036	6,566	11,653
Tallow	6,632	7,343	5,164	5,647	5,599
Cotton	2,363	1,927	1,100	3,903	3,000
Tobacco	5,939	6,392	10,987	9,255	1,440
Vegetable oil & fats	7,470	3,079	7,814	10,392	10,584
Oilseed	25	11	2,844	1,375	1,071
Dairy products	1,600	1,292	1,019	2,846	5,594
Other agricultural	5,783	6,345	15,395	3,231	6,250
Total agri. exports:	37,607	32,263	107,613	137,237	208,191
Total nonagr. exports	110,780	130,866	117,897	149,541	154,154
Total exports	148,387	163,129	225,510	286,778	362,345

Table 18.--United States agricultural imports from Northern Africa, 1957 to 1961

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 dollars				
Coffee	29,743	25,581	12,056	25,193	29,601
Cotton	14,118	13,268	11,678	12,919	14,408
Hides & skins	3,353	2,850	5,169	2,649	2,009
Olives & olive oil	5,134	3,085	2,978	451	825
Wool & animal hair	78	-	144	834	792
Drugs, spices, herbs	514	216	782	746	619
Beeswax	586	380	354	426	377
Sesame seed	47	21	2	50	215
Other agricultural	2,306	1,694	1,856	1,471	1,844
Total agri. imports:	55,879	47,095	35,019	44,739	50,690
Total nonagr. imports	14,682	3,987	15,167	25,490	20,149
Total imports	70,561	51,082	50,186	70,229	70,839

agricultural commodities for the year amounted to about \$51 million, representing only about 2 percent of the value of North African agricultural exports. It appears unlikely that U.S. imports of agricultural commodities from Northern Africa will increase greatly in 1963 in succeeding years because most of the region's export crops are produced in abundance in the United States. Imports of agricultural commodities from Northern Africa account for only 2 percent of the total value of U.S. agricultural imports from all sources.

Trade Policy

The most significant development taking place relating to trade policy is the growing concern in the region regarding the possible effects of the developing European Common Market agricultural policy on the vital agricultural exports of North African countries. In 1960 over 35 percent of the region's agricultural exports went to EEC countries. Nearly all of the trade of the western tier countries of Northern Africa is with France. Much of the trade of Libya, Ethiopia, and the Somali Republic is with Italy. But, only a small amount of Egypt's agricultural exports goes to Common Market countries; nearly two-thirds goes to Soviet Bloc countries. None of the countries in the region has associate status with the European Economic Community.

LONG-RANGE PROSPECTS

All countries of the area have initiated long-range development plans that include support for agriculture. Many of these plans may seem optimistic, but with continued outside financial and technical aid, substantial increases in agricultural production can be made in the next 10 years. Egypt, Sudan, and Morocco are giving considerable attention to expanding the area under cultivation and to irrigation. Some countries undoubtedly will move ahead faster than others. At best, agricultural production for the region as a whole is expected to increase at a rate only slightly faster than population growth. Thus, large imports will continue to be needed, and food deficits may even grow as consumption levels improve.

Egypt appears to have the most serious problems of the area in the long-range outlook for its agriculture. The country has a population approaching 30 million, roughly one-third of the total population of Northern Africa, and an agricultural land area limited to that which can be irrigated. It will need to secure from outside the borders a liberal share of food. Some improvement in the agricultural outlook is expected after completion of the High Aswan Dam and other facilities necessary to bring additional land under irrigation.

Basis for an improved economic outlook for the area is found in: The facts that major projects on the Nile in both Egypt and Sudan are progressing on schedule; petroleum production is booming in Libya and increasing in Algeria; disruptive political unrest in Algeria has recently been quieted; and there is evidence that the countries of the area wish to have a growing amount of economic cooperation.

Southern Africa



Agricultural production in Southern Africa for 1962/63 is expected to show moderate gains over 1961/62 ^{1/}. Total output last year remained near the high level of the preceding year, but was down about 3 percent on a per capita basis. During 1962/63, agricultural production of the area is expected to resume its upward trend of the 1950's, increasing at a rate slightly greater than population growth. Favorable growing conditions, the settlement of the Congo crisis, and the generally improved political situation are some of the factors contributing to the expected increase in agricultural production.

With respect to the political situation, it seems unlikely that the transition to self-determination taking place in the region will have any significant depressing effect on agricultural production in 1962/63. In this regard, it should be noted that since 1957, 23 independent governments have come into being and are functioning with a minimum of unrest and strife. Countries recently achieving political independence are Sierra Leone and Tanganyika in 1961, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda in 1962.

Appraisal of the overall economic condition of Southern Africa is clouded by the fact that the area embraces so many newly-independent countries in which the economic status has not been clarified. However, the aggregate situation of the larger, older nations is good. Foreign exchange reserves are adequate--even bountiful in some countries. Thus, imports are high and growing and there is a minimum of deficit

financing in the area. Gross national product or other measures of national income indicate substantial growth in the more industrially advanced countries of Southern Africa.

S. AFRICA: Total Farm Production Goes Up; Per Capita Production Changes Little

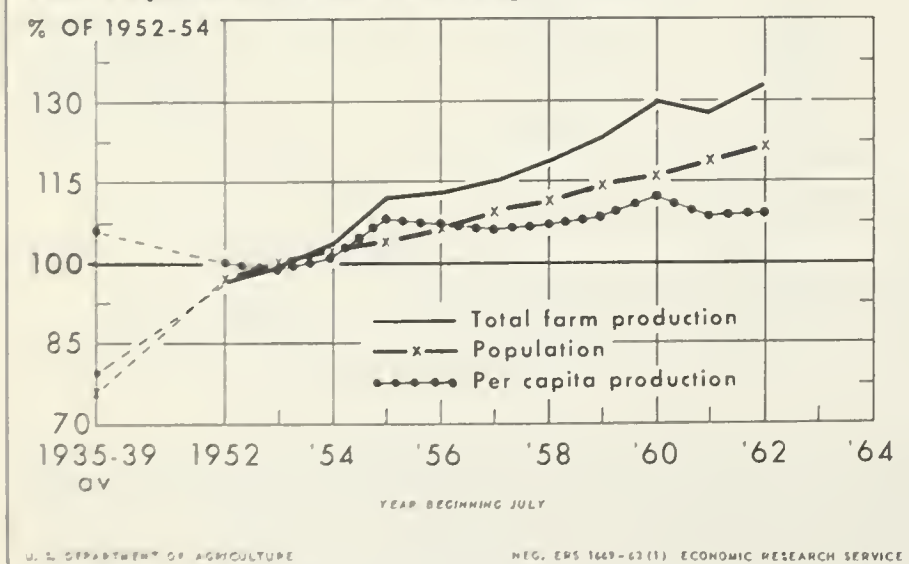


Figure 4

The Republic of South Africa, for instance, had in 1962 a GNP approaching \$6 billion with a growth rate averaging 7 percent per year over the past 8 or 10 years. Foreign exchange holdings near the end of 1962 were at \$616 million after a low of only \$244 million 2 years ago. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, whose economy swings with the price of copper,

^{1/} In general, the area south of the Sahara.

is steadily raising the level of its GNP which, in 1961, reached \$1.3 billion. The Congolese economy is still suffering from the effects of political disturbances but is expected to show real improvement since Katanga has been reintegrated. Nigeria's economy is progressing, but at a very modest rate.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Agricultural production seasons in Africa south of the Sahara are later than in Northern Africa, making it impracticable to forecast production for 1962/63 on a country-by-country basis. Only very limited information is available on the current harvest but there is indication that there will be a general improvement in the production of subsistence crops this year over the reduced output of last year. With respect to cash crops, the most significant development for 1962/63 is expected to be a record output of coffee--estimated to be 19 percent higher than last year's crop.

Overall, agricultural output of the region was about 1 percent lower in 1961/62, the latest year for which country-by-country data are available, than in the previous year but considerably above the 1952-54 level. (See table 10.) Output on a per capita basis, however, declined nearly 4 percent to about the 1959/60 level. The decrease in agricultural production marked the first setback in an upward trend for the region in more than a decade. Production during the 1950's rose steadily at a rate of about 3.5 percent a year. (See figure 4.) These gains were more than sufficient to meet increases in population which has been rising at about 2.3 percent a year.

Although there were some notable gains in agricultural production in various countries of the region in 1961/62, serious food shortages developed locally in parts of Kenya, Tanganyika, Dahomey, and Togo as a result of droughts and floods. Production also fell sharply in the Ivory Coast and Nigeria because of adverse weather conditions. Uganda's cotton crop was the poorest in many years; slightly less than half of the previous year's output. Food shortages continued in the Congo (Leopoldville) because of political disturbances.

Commodity Situation

The total volume of production of principal foods in the area in 1961/62 remained about the same as in the previous year, but production on a per capita basis declined 2 percent.

Crops

The area corn production in 1961/62 was record high, but is expected to be 7 percent less in 1962/63. (See table 19). Corn is a leading subsistence crop in most of the eastern and southern sectors of Africa south of the Sahara and an important export crop as well, particularly of the Republic of South Africa. (See table 29). There were slight increases in the production of rice, important in Malagasy Republic and in several countries of Western Africa. Wheat output also increased slightly in 1961/62. (See tables 27 and 28). However, volume of other important subsistence crops in the area--sweetpotatoes, cassava (manioc), yams, plantains, bananas, sorghum and millet--remained largely unchanged from the near record levels of the preceding year. (See tables 36 - 39).

The area's peanut crop in 1961/62 was near the record level set in 1957/58. The region produces about 25 percent of the world's crop, but furnishes about 70 percent of the peanuts and peanut oil entering international trade. The area's increase in production in 1961/62 was mainly in Nigeria and Senegal, Africa's two leading producers of peanuts. (See table 34). Indications point to a continuation of the high level of production into 1962/63.

Table 19.--Southern Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, 1952/53 - 1962/63

Commodity	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
					1,000 metric tons						
Coffee	286	368	381	471	478	504	594	683	764	666	795
Rubber (expts.) ^{2/}	75	78	86	100	114	117	125	142	143	141	-
Cocoa beans	517	465	483	518	588	450	566	665	867	829	836
Corn	7,860	8,733	8,764	8,099	8,537	9,527	9,579	10,205	11,382	12,307	11,538
Peanuts (unshld.)	2,710	2,800	2,656	3,327	3,260	3,929	3,488	3,235	3,725	3,804	-
Cotton lint	231	252	252	261	272	288	313	310	307	236	315
Tobacco	113	112	116	146	141	149	172	178	180	179	-
Cottonseed	486	536	532	520	578	611	662	633	651	502	669
Rice, paddy	2,697	2,840	2,929	2,763	2,770	3,002	2,921	3,509	3,256	3,352	3,404
Wheat	792	764	771	1,042	1,096	936	820	1,075	1,016	1,033	1,062
	Average 1952/53 - 1954/55										
Sweetpotatoes ^{3/}			5,812		5,487	5,587	5,605	5,334	5,312	-	-
Cassava (manioc) ^{3/}			23,844		25,191	24,703	25,661	24,264	24,613	-	-
Yams ^{3/}			13,218		14,015	14,702	15,373	15,674	15,543	-	-
Plantains and bananas ^{3/}			12,434		14,610	15,075	15,560	15,274	15,441	-	-
Millet & sorghum ^{3/}			8,296		8,722	8,621	8,873	10,077	9,223	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Exports for calendar year 1952 shown in column 1952/53, for 1953 in 1954/54 column, etc. ^{3/} No allowance made for some minor producing countries.

The production of coffee fell sharply from 764,000 tons in 1960/61 to 666,000 tons in 1961/62, a decline of more than 10 percent. Most of this decrease is attributable to a nearly 50 percent reduction in the Ivory Coast's output due to drought conditions. The Ivory Coast was the leading coffee producer of the area in 1960/61, but in 1961/62 ranked second to Angola. (See table 41.) Angola also is expected to be first in 1962/63. Significant decreases in output in 1961/62 also occurred in Tanganyika and in the Malagasy Republic which were offset by increases in production in Angola, Cameroon, and Togo. Indications are that production for the area in 1962/63 will be the highest in history. Record crops are expected in several countries of the area.

During the last 10 years, coffee production of the area increased nearly three-fold from 286,000 tons in 1952/53 to an estimated output of 795,000 tons in 1962/63. This increase is probably the most significant agricultural development in the region in the last decade.

Cocoa production in 1961/62 was 4 percent below the record output of the previous year. Production for 1962/63 is expected to be about the same volume as last year. The region provides about two-thirds of the world's supply of cocoa. Ghana, the world's largest producer, accounts for about half of the total volume of output of the region. Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, and Cameroon are also important producers of cocoa in the area. (See table 40.)

The volume of tobacco production of the region was maintained in 1961/62 at the high level of the previous year. A near record high harvest for the area is expected in 1962/63. Tobacco is generally grown throughout the area, but the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the area's leading producer, accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total output of the region. The Republic of South Africa and Nigeria are also important producers.

The most drastic change in the area's crop production in 1961/62 was a 23 percent drop in the output of cotton from the previous year making the 1961/62 harvest the poorest in many years. However, the volume of output is expected to recover to a near record

high level in 1962/63. Although the regional production of cotton accounts for only about 2.5 percent of the world's total supply, it is an important cash crop in Uganda, Nigeria, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Chad, and the Congo (Leopoldville), the major producers in the area. (See table 31).

Oil palm products (palm oil, palm kernels, and palm kernel oil) are important products of the central and western sectors of Africa south of the Sahara. Palm oil is an important item for domestic consumption and the area supplies more than 90 percent of the world's trade in palm oil and palm kernels. Production in 1961/62 of oil palm products was down moderately from 1960/61. Nearly three-fourths of Africa's production is in two countries--Nigeria, with over 50 percent, and Congo (Leopoldville) with about 20 percent.

Production of rubber and bananas did not change appreciably in 1961/62 from 1960/61 levels. (See tables 36 and 37.)

Livestock

There were no significant changes noted in the production of livestock and livestock products in the region in 1961/62. Livestock are produced commercially mainly in the Republic of South Africa, Kenya, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and to a much lesser extent in Congo (Leopoldville), Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta, and Mali. While African herdsmen own millions of head of cattle, the herds are often kept for social prestige rather than for food or income.

Sheep in the region are about as numerous as cattle. They are of great economic importance for wool in the Republic of South Africa. Most other sheep in Southern Africa are nonwool types. Goats are widely raised for meat and skins. Hogs are of relatively little importance in the region.

Country Situation

The Republic of South Africa and Nigeria are the two leading agricultural producers of the region, each accounting for a little more than one-fifth of the area's total production. Other chief producers among the 47 countries south of the Sahara in rank order of 1961/62 agricultural output were: Uganda, Tanganyika, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Malagasy Republic, Ghana, Congo (Leopoldville), Kenya, and Angola. The 10 countries mentioned accounted for between 80 and 85 percent of the agricultural production of Southern Africa.

Republic of South Africa

With less than 10 percent of the area's population, this country accounts for more than 20 percent of the total agricultural production of the region; and output on a per capita basis is rising. Production increased 5 percent in 1961/62 over the previous year with a gain on a per capita basis of 2 percent. This overall increase in farm output was due primarily to record harvests of corn, wheat, sugar, and deciduous and citrus fruits.

Production of corn--the leading crop--increased 15 percent in 1961/62 from the previous year providing a supply far in excess of expected domestic requirements. Indications point to a near record high corn crop in 1962/63. Large carryover stocks will hold supplies high. This is in sharp contrast to the situation of the country 10 years ago when imports were necessary to fulfill domestic requirements. The rapid increase in corn production during the last decade is attributed mainly to improved technology--cultivation practices, mechanization, heavier applications of fertilizer, and the use of hybrid seed. The Republic of South Africa is the leading corn producer of the area accounting for nearly half of the regional output.

South Africa has passed Morocco as the leading African producer of citrus fruit and has long been the top producer of deciduous fruits. Production has been increasing at a fast rate; output of deciduous fruits has more than doubled during the last 10 years; citrus production increased nearly 60 percent during the same period. Production of deciduous and citrus fruits was at record high levels in 1961/62, and is expected to go even higher in 1962/63. In contrast, the annual output of dried fruits has remained largely unchanged during the last 10 years.

South Africa is the area's leading producer of meats and livestock products. Total meat production of the country has been gradually increasing and annual production exceeded 1.4 billion pounds in 1961/62. Beef and veal made up 70 percent of the total; mutton, lamb and goat meat, about 20 percent; and pork, the remaining 10 percent. Most of the meat is produced for domestic consumption. Hides and skins are valuable export items.

South Africa is one of the world's leading producers of wool, with an annual production about equal to that of the United States. The wool clip in South Africa has been increasing gradually, from an average of 59,000 metric tons per year in 1952/53-1954/55 to 75,000 tons, clean basis, in 1961/62. It is expected that this trend will continue into 1962/63.

Nigeria

Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, is able to produce nearly all of the agricultural commodities consumed at home and still export large quantities. Locally adverse weather conditions in the 1961/62 crop year lowered agricultural outturn in Nigeria by 4 percent from the previous year, but there were no acute food shortages. The reduction was spread over many subsistence commodities; only cotton and palm kernels among the commercial export crops suffered significant reduction. To counter-balance some of the losses in output of other crops, gains were registered for peanuts.

Peanut production in 1961/62 jumped almost 10 percent above the 1960/61 level to almost equal the record crop of 1,261,000 tons in 1957/58. The 1962/63 crop is expected to exceed the 1957/58 record.

Among the world's cocoa producing countries, Nigeria ranks only behind Ghana. The cocoa bean harvest in 1961/62 of 194,000 tons was the second largest Nigeria has gathered. The expansion of cocoa production in this country over the past 6 or 8 years, has been partly the result of expanded plantings, but chiefly due to the extensive use of insecticides and fungicides and a shift to higher yielding varieties in both replanting and new planting.

Uganda

Although a small country, Uganda has a large agricultural output, by some measurements exceeded in Southern Africa only by the Republic of South Africa and Nigeria. Output continued a gradual upward trend into 1961/62, increasing about 1 percent over the preceding year. Food production on a per capita basis in 1961/62, however, was 2 percent below the 1952/53-1954/55 average. Output of plantains, the principal subsistence crop, increased slightly in 1961/62. The production of other subsistence crops--millet, and cassava--also was up in 1961/62.

Coffee and cotton are the country's principal cash crops. Coffee production in 1961/62 was about the same as in the preceding year but is expected to increase about 13 percent in 1962/63, continuing the fast rising trend of the 1950's. The 1961/62 cotton crop year was a poor one in Uganda. Unusually heavy rains just before harvest reduced the crop to half the output of the previous year. Cotton production in 1962/63, however, is expected to be considerably better than in 1961/62.

Tanganyika

Aggregate production of farm commodities in Tanganyika in 1961/62 showed little change from the previous year. Localized food shortages--particularly a shortage of corn--appeared within the country. Food crops other than corn were mixed in movement compared with 1960/61: Rice was down 15 percent; sorghums, up 7 percent; peanuts, down 30 percent; bananas and plantains, up 2 percent. Per capita food production in the 1961/62 year held to the previous year's level.

Commercial crops showed a similar mixed pattern. Sisal was off 3 percent from the record high in 1960/61; cotton, down 12 percent; coffee, down 20 percent; cashew nuts, up 20 percent; and pyrethrum, up 38 percent.

The most important crop in Tanganyika is the sorghum-millet category which is entirely subsistence. Production in 1961/62 was placed above average, at 975,000 tons. Output of sorghums, the ranking food crop in Tanganyika, has not kept pace with population growth in the past few years.

Sisal is the leading crop produced for export. Production has been holding relatively steady over the past 5 years with the 1961/62 year showing a harvest of 201,000 tons, a little lower than the previous year.

Livestock are important in Tanganyika, especially cattle. It is estimated that about 155,000 tons of domestically-produced meat were utilized in Tanganyika in 1961. Since the industry is not geared to make economic use of the cattle, the amount of meat consumed is uncertain. In terms of value meat is one of the top ranking agricultural products of the country.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The 1961/62 agricultural season was generally favorable throughout the Federation, although planting rains were below normal and a large portion of Southern Rhodesia suffered a mid-season drought. Total production increased about 3 percent over the previous year, affording a small gain on a per capita basis. The improvement in production, however, was much less than the rise in output of recent years. The Federation's total agricultural production in the 1950's increased at an average rate of nearly 8 percent a year compared with an increase of only 3 percent for Southern Africa during the same period.

Output of corn, the leading crop, in 1961/62 was at a record-high level of slightly more than 2 million tons. The crop is expected to be much lower in 1962/63 because of adverse weather conditions early in the crop year. Production of sorghum and millet decreased lightly; sugar, potatoes, and cassava increased slightly in 1961/62 over the previous year. The output of beans and peas, however, dropped to 75,000 tons in 1961/62 from 82,000 tons the previous year.

The production of cotton increased in 1961/62 to about 5,000 tons. Production is expected to be higher in 1962/63 because of increased acreage planted and the use of improved varieties.

The Federation produced about 123,000 tons of tobacco in 1961/62, slightly more than in the previous year but nearly double the average output of 1952/53-1954/55. The Federation was the most important producer of tobacco in Southern Africa accounting for nearly 70 percent of the area's total production.

Production of livestock and meats increased in 1961/62. Further expansion in production is likely because of a long-term price guarantee to producers, and prospects for increased sales of beef to the United Kingdom.

Ghana

Predominant in the agriculture of this west African nation is cocoa. It accounts for one-third to two-fifths of the entire agricultural production of the country. Ghana's agricultural output in 1961/62 held at the same level as in 1960/61, but it took a rise in nearly all other commodities to counteract a dropoff in cocoa production. Consequently, per capita output dropped between 2 and 3 percent, the same amount by which the population increased. Ghana's agriculture produces approximately 90 percent of the food (caloric basis) its nearly 7 million people consume.

Ghana is the No. 1 ranking cocoa bean producer in the world. Production was at an average level of 230,000 tons of beans in the early 1950's. Output rose to 439,000 tons in 1960/61 before dropping 5 percent to 415,000 in 1961/62. The upward trend, though interrupted in 1961/62, resulted from intensified capsid insect spray programs, increased effectiveness in control of swollen shoot disease, as well as tree replacement and new plantings with improved Amazonian varieties. Early indications are that the 1962/63 cocoa crop will change little from 1961/62.

Other important crops in Ghana are subsistence ones--plantains, yams, corn, cassava, cocoyams--which as a group are estimated to have increased in 1961/62 at about the same rate as the population increased, about 3 percent.

Livestock are important in only the northern, drier parts of Ghana where an estimated 51,000 tons of meat were produced in 1961/62, also a moderate increase over the preceding year. But, this was far short of the country's needs.

Kenya

Agricultural output increased nearly 4 percent in 1961/62 with a gain on a per capita basis of about 2 percent. Due to peculiar timing of drought and floods with respect to the various corn harvests within the country, serious localized food shortages developed during the 1961/62 year. These were followed by larger than usual harvests late in the year. Shortages were relieved largely by U. S. corn provided under the Food-for-Peace program. The outlook for 1962/63 is for an increase in agricultural production.

Output of corn, the principal crop, increased nearly 12 percent in 1961/62, from the previous year. A surplus over domestic requirements was provided from the late crops. Wheat production dropped nearly 40 percent in 1961/62 from the previous year because of severe losses due to excessive rain at the end of 1961. Output of irrigated rice in 1961/62 rose with significantly increased yields from 1960/61.

Changes in production in 1961/62 of the principal export crops--coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and sisal--were mixed. The coffee crop was down about 9 percent below the record high output of the previous year; sisal production was maintained at a high level. Tea and pyrethrum showed notable gains reaching record high levels of production.

Malagasy Republic

This large island off the southeastern coast of Africa has a great agricultural production. The 5.5 million inhabitants require relatively little foodstuff other than what is produced on the island. Malagasy's agricultural output in 1961/62 increased about 3 percent over the previous year giving a 1 percent rise in the per capita output.

Rice is the leading agricultural product of Malagasy. Although the 1961/62 crop was 7 percent larger than the previous year, there had not been a significant trend in

production over the past 5 years. Coffee and specialty crops such as vanilla, cloves, and pepper also are important crops. Malagasy is the world's major producer of vanilla, output of which fluctuates greatly from year to year. The 1961/62 crop was down about 17 percent from the record of almost 1.6 million pounds produced in 1960/61.

Coffee production, at 48,000 tons, declined in 1961/62 from the previous year. A record crop of 17.6 million pounds of cloves, a high unit value crop, was harvested. This was a 54 percent rise in 1 year.

Angola

Portugal's largest overseas province depends primarily on agricultural exports to support its economy. Robusta coffee is the principal foreign exchange earner. Angola also produces moderate quantities of cotton, tobacco, sugar, beans, peanuts, and other oilseeds for export.

Output of coffee, the principal crop--rose to a record high level of 168,000 tons in 1961/62. Angola became, for the first time, the leading coffee producer of Africa and the third largest coffee producer in the world. Coffee production in Angola has more than trebled during the last 10 years. The upward trend is expected to extend into 1962/63.

Increases in production in some areas more than offset some reduction in food crops that occurred in parts of northern Angola because of disturbed political conditions. Output of corn--the principal food crop--increased nearly 8 percent in 1961/62. Production of cassava--an important subsistence crop--decreased about 5 percent, while plantains and bananas decreased 10 percent. The production of wheat, rice, sorghum and millet, dried beans, and vegetables was maintained at the high level of the previous year.

Total agricultural output in 1961/62 remained at the record-high level of the previous year, about 44 percent above the 1952/53-1954/55 average. Output on a per capita basis declined slightly but was well above the 1952/53-1954/55 level.

Congo (Leopoldville)

Agricultural production in 1961/62 was at the lowest level in recent years, 8 percent below the low output in 1960/61, and 14 percent below the 1952/53-1954/55 average. More critically, total output on a per capita basis in 1961/62 was 28 percent below the 1952/53-1954/55 average.

Food shortages developed in various parts of the Congo due to tribal dislocations, the influx of refugees from Angola, Rwanda, and Burundi, and the adverse weather in 1961/62. These shortages were largely alleviated by imports of foods from the United States under the Food-for-Peace program. Increased political stability, following the reunification of the Province of Katanga with the Congo, should contribute significantly to higher agricultural outputs in coming years.

The production of cassava, plantains, sweetpotatoes, corn, and sorghum and millet--the principal subsistence crops--generally decreased in 1961/62. Output of the principal plantation crops--rubber, coffee and palm products--also was generally lower than in the previous year.

TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The volume of agricultural exports from Southern Africa is expected to be higher based on 1962/63 production than in recent years as more exportable commodities will be produced. Overall prices of these export commodities are expected to remain at about the

1961/62 level. The gradually rising trend of recent years of the region's imports of agricultural commodities is expected to continue in 1962/63.

Southern Africa enjoys a very substantial net export balance in agricultural trade. In 1960, for example, the total value of exports amounted to \$2,430 million. This amount was nearly four times greater than the value of the agricultural imports which amounted to \$615 million.

The region also enjoys a favorable balance of trade in all commodities if the area's production of gold is considered in the trade balance. (The role of gold production in the balance of payments is similar to that of exports.) In 1960, for example, the total value of all imports amounted to \$4,953 million. The value of exports of all commodities (excluding gold) for the same year was \$4,289 million, leaving a trade deficit of nearly \$700 million. Gold production amounted to about \$800 million.

Table 20.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1955-58, annual 1960

Commodity	Average 1955-58 ^{1/}			1960 ^{2/}		
	Value	Percent of value		Value	Percent of value	
		Total	Total		Total	Total
		agri. exports	exports		agri. exports	exports
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Cocoa	331.4	14.4	8.4	382.3	15.7	8.9
Coffee	363.7	15.9	9.3	344.5	14.2	8.0
Peanuts & products	247.8	10.8	6.3	227.2	9.3	5.3
Oil palm products	177.3	7.7	4.5	208.9	8.6	4.9
Other oil bearing products	41.7	1.8	1.1	50.3	2.1	1.2
Cotton	171.5	7.5	4.4	163.9	6.7	3.8
Wool	161.4	7.0	4.1	135.3	5.6	3.2
Fruits, fr. & presv.	115.8	5.1	2.9	125.4	5.2	2.9
Tobacco	85.6	3.7	2.2	114.4	4.7	2.7
Sugar	121.3	5.3	3.1	110.9	4.6	2.6
Rubber	68.6	3.0	1.7	104.3	4.3	2.4
Sisal	45.7	2.0	1.2	75.5	3.1	1.8
Hides & skins	60.9	2.7	1.5	70.4	2.9	1.6
Tea	29.7	1.3	.7	40.9	1.7	1.0
Corn	62.8	2.7	1.6	39.6	1.6	.9
Meat	18.8	.8	.5	31.5	1.3	.7
Others	190.9	8.3	4.9	204.5	8.4	4.8
Total agr. exports	2,294.9	100.0	58.4	2,429.8	100.0	56.7
Total exports	3,929.2		100.0	4,288.8		100.0

^{1/} Less than a 4-year average for a few countries. ^{2/} 1960 exports estimated on basis of 1959 level for a few countries.

Exports

Cocoa, coffee, peanuts and byproducts, cotton, oil palm products, wool, tobacco, and fruits are the principal farm exports of Southern Africa. (See tables 20 and 47.)

Cocoa and coffee are the leading export crops of the region--each accounting for about 15 percent of the total value of the area's farm exports. Southern Africa produces about two-thirds of the world's supply of cocoa and accounts for 80 percent of the world trade. Cocoa is vital to the economies of several West African producing countries which depend heavily on exports of cocoa for foreign exchange earnings. Ghana is the world's leading producer and exporter. Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, and the Congo (Leopoldville) are also important suppliers. Although regional exports of cocoa nearly doubled from 970 million pounds in 1958 to 1,775 million pounds in 1961, prices declined nearly half during the same period and continued at a low level in 1962.

The area's supply of coffee for export from the 1962/63 crop will be record high. Coffee exports of the area have been increasing rapidly in recent years, with increases in the area's production and in world consumption. These gains in exports, however, were offset considerably by decreases in coffee prices which, in 1961, were the lowest in more than a decade. Although world trade of coffee in 1961 was the highest on record, carryover stocks at the end of the year were also at an alltime high.

Peanuts and peanut products account for about 10 percent of the total value of Southern Africa's agricultural exports. Nigeria, and the former French West African countries supply about two-thirds of the total world exports of peanuts and peanut oil. Senegal, a leading exporter, and other newly-independent countries of former French West Africa hope to improve their economy by increasing exports of this major subsistence and cash crop. France, as usual, bought peanuts and oil from these countries at subsidized prices during 1961.

The regional volume of exports from 1962/63 production of palm oil and palm kernels--important crops for Nigeria and the Congo (Leopoldville)--are expected to remain high. Regional cotton exports probably will increase substantially this year reflecting good harvests in Uganda--the principal cotton exporter. The country had a small harvest in 1961/62. With the exception of cotton, volume of exports of most commodities produced in 1961/62 increased. This increase likely will extend to the 1962/63 crops.

Imports

Southern African imports of agricultural commodities have been increasing gradually in recent years, and this trend is expected to continue into 1962/63. Beer and wine, wheat and wheat flour, sugar, dairy products, and rice are the principal imports. (See tables 21 and 48.) The value of imports of agricultural commodities was \$615 million in 1960, or 12 percent of all commodity imports.

Although the value of the area's total agricultural imports is expected to continue to rise in the 1960's, such increase undoubtedly will be small. The region is largely self-sufficient in food except for wheat and rice. The growing of wheat is prohibited by climate in most countries, but there is a potential for producing larger quantities of rice.

Table 21.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities, average 1955-58, annual 1960

Commodity	Average 1955-58 <u>1/</u>			1960 <u>2/</u>		
	Value	Percent of value		Value	Percent of value	
		Total	Total		Total	Total
		agri. imports	imports		agri. imports	imports
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
Beer and wine	69.1	12.8	1.5	70.9	11.5	1.4
Wheat and wheat flour	60.1	11.1	1.3	68.6	11.1	1.4
Sugar	58.9	10.9	1.3	65.7	10.7	1.3
Dairy products	40.1	7.4	.9	53.9	8.8	1.1
Rice	46.9	8.7	1.0	49.6	8.1	1.0
Fruits & vegetables	30.2	5.6	.7	38.5	6.3	.8
Meat & meat products	27.5	5.1	.6	30.6	5.0	.6
Tea	21.9	4.1	.5	23.7	3.8	.5
Grains, other than wheat and rice	15.4	2.9	.3	23.4	3.8	.5
Oil seeds & products	15.6	2.9	.3	20.6	3.3	.4
Tobacco	17.9	3.3	.4	17.8	2.9	.4
Others	135.8	25.2	2.9	151.7	24.7	3.0
Total agri. imports	539.4	100.0	11.7	615.0	100.0	12.4
Total imports	4,627.7		100.0	4,953.4		100.0

1/ Less than a 4-year average for a few countries. 2/ 1960 imports estimated on basis of 1959 level for a few countries.

Country Highlights

Republic of South Africa

This country normally occupies first place among the agricultural exporters not only of Southern Africa but of all Africa as well. Despite the recent increase in volume of corn, fruits, and minor commodities, the value of agricultural exports from South Africa in 1960 remained below the high level of \$467 million in 1957. This can mostly be attributed to lower world prices, particularly wool prices. Agricultural exports in 1960 accounted for about 36 percent of all exports from South Africa excluding gold, which dwarfed all other products. At this time, 40 percent of South Africa's agricultural exports went to the United Kingdom.

The major agricultural export of South Africa is wool. In 1960 wool exports were valued at \$135 million. (See table 48.) Ranking a strong second was a variety of fruits shipped fresh, dried, and processed. Combined value was \$96 million in 1960. Shipments of canned fruit more than doubled in 1960 from 1955. South Africa also had the distinction of being one of the world's largest exporters of corn, almost 1.5 million tons valued at \$104 million in 1962. The country also is one of the two major exporters of karakul pelts to world markets.

South Africa is also the leading importer in Southern Africa and vies with Egypt and Algeria for the continental lead. South Africa's imports of agricultural products in 1960 amounted to \$111 million and covered a wide range of commodities, the largest of which was tea valued at \$20 million. Wheat and rice were also among the larger imports.

The economy of South Africa, the most industrialized nation on the continent, is very strong. Economic activity was not quite up to the country's expectations in 1962, but was on a high plane nevertheless. South Africa enjoyed a favorable balance of trade and had plentiful reserves of gold and foreign exchange. In fact, in mid-1962 the Republic's gold and foreign exchange reserves rose to the highest level since 1948.

Nigeria

This is the second ranking agricultural exporter in Southern Africa and the Number 1 exporter for both peanuts and palm kernels of the world. The country also is the Number 2 exporter of cocoa beans. Among Nigeria's \$391 million agricultural exports for 1960 oil palm products (palm oil and palm kernels) had the most value amounting to \$112 million, but peanuts amounted to \$103 million while cocoa beans were around \$83 million. Sizeable increases in exports were estimated from a larger crop of peanuts in 1961/62.

Imports of agricultural products are increasing in Nigeria. They are principally sugar, flour, dairy products, and mild alcoholic beverages. Food deficits in Nigeria are small; roughly only 1 percent of the food consumed in the country is imported.

Nigerian gold and foreign exchange holdings have decreased between 1954 and 1962 reflecting an annual trade deficit. In 1961, cost of imports was \$136 million greater than receipts from all exports. In 1962, however, the deficit is believed to have decreased to the lowest level in recent years. No substantial change in export earnings for Nigeria is likely in the coming year.

Ghana

Although small in size, Ghana is the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa. The country accounted for about 40 percent of the world's cocoa exports in 1961. Cocoa beans made up 95 percent, by value, of Ghana's agricultural exports in 1961, and 61 percent of total exports. The United States is the leading buyer, taking about a third of Ghana's crop. West Germany and the United Kingdom respectively rank next as important buyers. Ghana's other agricultural exports include kola nuts, coffee, copra, bananas, hides and skins, fruit juices, shea nuts, and palm kernels. Exports of all agricultural commodities amounted to \$205 million in 1961, representing 65 percent of the value of total exports.

Ghana is not self-sufficient in food products and imports some 10 percent of its consumption (caloric basis). This is more, in relation to population, than other South African countries. In 1961, Ghana imported nearly \$70 million worth of agricultural products. Cattle, driven in from Upper Volta for slaughter, was a leading agricultural import, accounting for about one-seventh of the total value of agricultural imports. Wheat flour is also important in value and has been increasing in recent years. The United States was the principal supplier of flour to Ghana until the late 1950's. The U.S. share of the market fell from 74 percent in 1958 to 40 percent in 1959, and Canada became the principal supplier. In 1961, Canada supplied 57 percent of Ghana's imports of wheat flour and the United States, 40 percent. Other principal import items were: Sugar, rice, meat and meat products, dairy products, beer, vegetables, and tobacco.

Ghana's foreign exchange reserves have been declining steadily. A major problem has been predominantly the one-crop, cocoa economy which has declined with falling world prices. Although cocoa exports rose from 461 million pounds in 1955 to 908 million pounds in 1961, the value of exports increased only slightly from \$187 million to \$194 million during the same period. Efforts are being made to increase production of other crops to broaden and stabilize Ghana's export market. Meanwhile, in the face of inadequate foreign exchange to finance consumption and investment outlays, the Government is restricting imports. Value of imports during the first 5 months of 1962 was 26 percent below the level for the same period in the previous year.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Tobacco supplies about three-quarters of the agricultural export trade. Tea makes up nearly 10 percent. As the tobacco crops continue to move upward, exports are expected to rise. Agricultural exports accounted for roughly 25 percent of all exports from the Federation.

Imports of agricultural products are less than one-third the value of agricultural exports. More important farm products imported are wheat and sugar. In 1961 imports of wheat represented \$7 million and sugar, \$5 million of total agricultural imports valued at \$32 million.

The Federation has a fairly good economic situation. The country's economy swings with the price of copper, the major export, and is subject to erratic movement. Estimated national income in 1961 was \$1.3 billion. At the end of 1951 the country had \$126 million in gold and foreign exchange. The figure had increased to \$230 million by late 1961.

Congo (Leopoldville)

The Congo's trade pattern has been upset to a greater degree than that of any other country in Africa the past 2 years. Agricultural exports in 1959, the year before independence and severe political unrest, were close to \$200 million, 64 percent of which was made up of oil palm products and coffee. About a third of the coffee exported prior to 1959 was grown in Ruanda-Urundi. Cotton and rubber were the other significant items ^{1/}. It will be a while yet before the Congo's agricultural exports will resume their rightful rank among the important exporters of Southern Africa.

^{1/} More recent information is not included because data for Kantanga, South Kasai, Kivu, and Orientale Provinces have not been reported since 1959. And the new countries of Rwanda and Burundi no longer are combined with the Congo's.

Recent imports of farm products by the Congo have been highlighted by Food-for-Peace and other aid shipments. In fiscal year 1961/62 a Food-for-Peace program totalling \$17.9 million was authorized for the Congo. Of this, a Title I (sales for foreign currency) program valued at \$12.1 million (market value including transportation) included 45,000 metric tons of wheat flour, 24,000 tons of rice, 4,900 tons of dairy products, 1,300 tons of poultry, 600 tons of unmanufactured tobacco, and 500 tons of fruits and vegetables. Additional amounts of some of these same commodities also were scheduled under a \$4.2 million Title II (emergency relief) program and a \$1.6 million Title III (donations) program.

With return to political stability and more usual agricultural production, which may require several years, the Congo will have little need for relief shipments of food. The country at that time likely will resume purchases of wheat flour, dairy products, meat and meat products of which it does not produce full requirements at home.

National income in the Congo reached a peak in 1956 and fell off somewhat for 1957

through 1959 even before the events of 1960 which wrought havoc with the country's economy. With the reintegration of Katanga, the Congo's economy should improve.

Table 22.--United States agricultural exports to Southern Africa, 1957 to 1961

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<u>Thousand dollars</u>					
Rice	2,049	1,837	7,500	7,172	16,800
Wheat and wheat flour:	15,690	14,081	18,931	12,755	15,440
Other grains and grain products	1,759	1,396	2,012	847	4,594
Cotton	6,139	4,387	2,776	6,972	7,599
Tobacco	6,216	6,966	6,677	4,940	5,995
Dairy products	879	543	755	1,016	4,548
Tallow	3,567	2,504	3,614	4,327	3,087
Other agricultural	6,262	4,264	5,076	8,446	8,774
Total agri. exports:	42,561	35,978	47,341	46,475	66,837
Total nonagr. "	481,776	412,480	394,003	401,505	382,496
Total exports	524,337	448,458	441,344	447,980	449,333

U. S. Trade with Southern Africa

The value of U.S. trade in agricultural products with Southern African countries in 1962/63 is expected to maintain the record high level of the preceding year. The United States is decidedly on a net import basis in agricultural trading with Southern Africa; in 1958 U.S. agricultural imports were eight times greater than agricultural exports; but this gap is narrowing and by the 1961/62 fiscal year the ratio was only 4 to 1, imports over exports.

Both agricultural exports and imports are increasing rapidly, but exports are gaining at a faster rate. (See tables 22 and 23.) Fiscal year 1961/62 U.S. exports had reached \$89 million and imports from the area, \$362 million.

The rise in U.S. exports has been spread widely over the countries of the area. Of the \$20 million higher exports in 1961 than 1960, \$12 million were accounted for by Food-for-Peace shipments to the Congo, Tanganyika, and Kenya. The largest market for U.S. agricultural products in the area was the Republic of South Africa which in 1961 purchased about \$20 million worth. (See table 49.)

Highlighting U.S. commodity exports to Southern Africa the past year or two has been a tremendous jump in the movement of rice. (See table 22.) The \$16.8 million of rice exports in 1961 was more than double the 1960 level and eight-fold greater than the exports 5 years ago, making it the leading U.S. export to the area. This rice went mostly to the Republic of South Africa and Ghana.

From 1957 through 1961 there has been an upward trend in value of agricultural products which U.S. imports from Southern Africa. These represent principally tropical and specialty commodities, with cocoa and coffee consistently the chief ones. Coffee was leading but in 1961 cocoa bean imports exceeded those of coffee by \$8 million. (See table 23.)

Consequently those countries which supply cocoa and coffee lead the area in supplying agricultural products to the United States. In 1961 Ghana was the largest supplier, with Nigeria second. (See table 50.)

Table 23.--United States agricultural imports from Southern Africa, 1957 to 1961

Commodity	1957 <u>1/</u>	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	1960 <u>2/</u>	1961
	Thousand dollars				
Cocoa	62,185	78,401	83,465	67,054	114,821
Coffee	129,374	122,298	106,833	99,667	106,799
Rubber	37,160	34,665	49,141	49,546	39,116
Wool	11,773	13,880	20,475	17,090	24,155
Palm products	7,222	9,593	10,157	12,948	8,679
Sisal	3,519	3,241	5,437	6,639	6,975
Vanilla	5,851	7,194	6,680	8,484	6,071
Hides and skins	3,886	4,338	7,913	6,852	3,808
Other agricultural	11,694	14,199	16,308	18,219	21,235
Total agri. imports:	272,664	287,809	306,409	286,499	331,659
Total nonagr. "	230,698	186,062	211,624	178,182	163,347
Total imports	503,362	473,871	518,033	464,681	495,006

1/ Includes estimates for Cameroon and Seychelles. 2/ Includes estimates for Rio Muni and Fernando Po.

Trade Policy

The most significant development to date in 1963 affecting African agricultural trade is the proposed 5-year agreement between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States. This is scheduled to come into force as soon as it has been ratified by the Associated States and approved by the Council of the Community. Under this new agreement, tropical products of the Associated States would enjoy duty-free entry into the Common Market. The same products from Latin America and elsewhere would pay a tariff. In turn, the Common Market countries would gain a preferential position in the African markets, although the Africans are permitted to apply tariffs to protect new industries.

Under the proposal, the artificially high prices maintained under a special French price-support system for many of the Associated States would be reduced over 5 years to normal world price levels, with subsidies available to ease the transition. An important feature of this proposed agreement is the provision for a 5-year, \$500 million program of economic aid to the Associated States of Africa to provide general social and economic development. An additional \$230 million would be used to subsidize the production of tropical products.

At the beginning of 1963 the agreement involved 18 independent African states--Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Burundi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Somali Republic, Togo, Upper Volta and Malagasy. These countries have been associated since the beginning of the Common Market. They were dependent colonies, mainly French, at the time the Common Market Treaty of Rome was negotiated in 1957.

A renewal of the International Coffee Agreement was negotiated at the United Nations in 1962. It is expected that the new terms will become effective in May 1963. This agreement is for a 5-year period, and includes importing as well as exporting countries. It is designed to improve the balance between the world supply of coffee and effective demand by establishing export quotas, and adjustments in stocks and production. Fifteen countries of the region have indicated that they want to become members of the new 1963 agreement, but several producing countries of Southern Africa do not wish to become members.

A Cocoa Producer's Alliance was formed in early 1962 among several of the major cocoa producing countries of the world. The member countries include Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Togo, and Brazil. The Alliance members seek to exchange information, discuss mutual problems, insure deliveries of cocoa needed by consuming countries at reasonable prices, and to promote increased consumption.

An evaluation of the feasibility of a long-term cocoa agreement is being made by an FAO cocoa study group.

LONG-RANGE PROSPECTS

Opportunities for improving agricultural production in Southern Africa are immense. The area is richly endowed with arable land, pasture land and forests; much of which is unused or poorly used today. Thus generally speaking there is relatively little pressure of population on land, typically encountered in Asia and the Far East which would restrict land use policy. There is a large supply of labor now unemployed or underemployed which could be used to increase agricultural production. Wider application of modern technology to agriculture would contribute greatly to increasing productivity and production. But, perhaps, the most promising factor of all is the enthusiasm and determination of the people themselves to improve their low level of living.

While opportunities for improvements in agriculture are immense, obstacles are also great. The low level of living does not provide much of a source of savings for needed capital investments in agriculture. Poverty, disease, illiteracy, malnutrition, tribal diversities, and widespread absence of skills and entrepreneurship are some of the other factors contributing to the present low level of productivity in agriculture. Soil depletion is a serious problem in most areas of Southern Africa. Many of the native grasses have limited value for livestock feeding. Disease and pests of plants and animals restrict agricultural output. The tsetse fly alone has kept livestock out of large areas where draft animals could be effectively employed, and where animal proteins for human consumption are so badly needed. However, many of these difficulties can and will be overcome.

Table 24.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural commodities by major producing countries, 1952/53 to 1958/59, 1/2

Country and commodity	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----										
Wheat											
Turkey	6,505	8,000	4,900	6,260	5,851	6,804	6,532	6,124	7,076	6,000	6,600
Iran	2,041	2,245	2,195	2,313	2,250	2,800	2,700	2,994	2,613	2,803	2,600
Syria	708	800	800	600	900	993	562	400	326	450	1,300
Iraq	501	708	750	473	776	1,116	754	572	599	616	1,000
Jordan	225	100	233	114	242	220	63	103	44	139	112
Other	134	152	161	150	218	219	160	156	110	152	152
Total	10,114	12,005	9,039	9,910	10,237	12,152	10,771	10,349	10,768	10,360	11,764
Barley											
Turkey	3,189	3,640	2,400	2,939	2,830	3,484	2,830	3,048	3,092	3,103	3,200
Iraq	650	871	762	899	1,016	1,305	953	725	803	911	1,120
Iran	840	821	824	880	800	1,000	950	1,000	904	1,002	947
Syria	229	300	500	150	550	720	229	100	109	150	544
Cyprus	58	67	70	53	65	70	78	65	41	42	42
Other	197	124	221	104	202	165	81	95	47	132	86
Total	5,163	5,823	4,777	5,025	5,463	6,744	5,121	5,033	4,996	5,340	5,939
Corn											
Turkey	837	759	914	855	857	750	635	800	749	1,000	650
Iraq	44	46	47	38	43	46	32	30	25	30	30
Syria	23	22	24	12	12	15	11	13	9	10	15
Iran	6	6	5	6	6	7	5	4	4	4	5
Israel	15	13	23	26	23	38	28	15	9	8	3
Other	24	23	23	20	23	18	9	11	8	3	3
Total	949	869	1,036	957	964	874	720	873	804	1,055	706
Rice, paddy											
Iran	421	499	526	322	499	485	454	492	635	576	645
Iraq	272	286	356	141	181	295	318	249	295	227	230
Turkey	142	163	165	92	138	173	138	138	138	135	173
Other	7	17	20	11	6	3	3	3	3	2	2
Total	842	965	1,067	566	824	956	913	882	1,070	940	1,050
Beans and peas											
Turkey	262	281	282	300	307	331	370	390	363	344	385
Iran	120	125	125	135	135	136	140	145	125	140	140
Iraq	28	40	40	35	50	55	50	48	45	42	42
Syria	37	24	37	32	26	29	14	14	22	22	20
Cyprus	5	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	7	7	7
Other	9	10	10	7	9	14	15	10	6	9	11
Total	461	486	500	514	532	570	593	611	568	564	605

Grapes										
Turkey	1,634	2,000	2,248	1,895	2,605	2,010	2,992	3,225	2,775	3,000
Iran	250	250	250	240	255	258	260	259	260	265
Syria	167	244	257	130	194	115	197	215	200	243
Jordan	49	41	52	40	47	47	34	54	43	78
Israel	20	22	31	25	33	43	48	58	53	63
Other	182	203	181	187	191	169	143	221	172	184
Total	2,302	2,760	3,019	2,517	3,325	2,642	3,674	4,032	3,503	3,833
Citrus fruit										
Israel	263	449	370	426	408	427	580	578	450	488
Turkey	124	113	171	148	153	216	228	223	263	296
Lebanon	80	95	105	98	94	102	89	94	95	119
Iran	100	102	108	98	105	105	110	114	100	116
Cyprus	37	32	45	46	40	45	65	58	60	61
Other	9	10	11	12	10	12	22	17	19	25
Total	613	801	810	828	810	907	1,094	1,084	987	1,107
Nuts (unshelled)										
Turkey	144	139	222	121	181	169	223	225	192	187
Iran	42	40	54	48	40	43	54	56	41	41
Israel	3	8	15	19	14	18	13	15	16	16
Syria	4	5	7	6	8	7	10	11	10	12
Cyprus	3	3	5	8	12	12	9	11	9	10
Other	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	199	198	308	207	260	254	314	323	273	271
Olive oil										
Turkey	59	32	78	41	90	43	91	66	79	90
Iran	12	15	16	21	16	27	22	23	25	26
Syria	5	6	6	4	4	7	13	6	10	9
Jordan	9	15	12	3	4	3	4	8	2	5
Other	8	8	6	7	7	6	8	8	5	7
Total	93	76	118	76	121	86	138	111	121	137
Cottonseed										
Turkey	319	295	301	333	333	278	370	394	358	439
Iran	80	116	133	133	138	136	155	181	221	231
Syria	101	106	177	194	206	187	215	216	248	277
Israel	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16	24	23
Other	8	10	17	19	20	33	27	20	19	21
Total	509	528	630	683	702	641	778	827	870	991
Total	509	528	630	683	702	641	778	827	870	991
Total										
	1,634	2,000	2,248	1,895	2,605	2,010	2,992	3,225	2,775	3,000
	250	250	250	240	255	258	260	259	260	265
	167	244	257	130	194	115	197	215	200	243
	49	41	52	40	47	47	34	54	43	78
	20	22	31	25	33	43	48	58	53	63
	182	203	181	187	191	169	143	221	172	184
	2,302	2,760	3,019	2,517	3,325	2,642	3,674	4,032	3,503	3,833
	263	449	370	426	408	427	580	578	450	488
	124	113	171	148	153	216	228	223	263	296
	80	95	105	98	94	102	89	94	95	119
	100	102	108	98	105	105	110	114	100	116
	37	32	45	46	40	45	65	58	60	61
	9	10	11	12	10	12	22	17	19	25
	613	801	810	828	810	907	1,094	1,084	987	1,107
	144	139	222	121	181	169	223	225	192	187
	42	40	54	48	40	43	54	56	41	41
	3	8	15	19	14	18	13	15	16	16
	4	5	7	6	8	7	10	11	10	12
	3	3	5	8	12	12	9	11	9	10
	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	199	198	308	207	260	254	314	323	273	271
	59	32	78	41	90	43	91	66	79	90
	12	15	16	21	16	27	22	23	25	26
	5	6	6	4	4	7	13	6	10	9
	9	15	12	3	4	3	4	8	2	5
	8	8	6	7	7	6	8	8	5	7
	93	76	118	76	121	86	138	111	121	137
	319	295	301	333	333	278	370	394	358	439
	80	116	133	133	138	136	155	181	221	231
	101	106	177	194	206	187	215	216	248	277
	1	1	2	4	5	7	11	16	24	23
	8	10	17	19	20	33	27	20	19	21
	509	528	630	683	702	641	778	827	870	991
	509	528	630	683	702	641	778	827	870	991

Table 24.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural commodities by major producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63 1/--Continued

Country and commodity	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----										
Cotton lint											
Turkey	150	139	142	157	157	131	174	185	169	207	212
Syria	45	48	80	87	93	107	96	97	111	125	150
Iran	36	50	60	60	62	61	70	81	99	106	100
Israel	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	7	11	15	15
Other	3	4	7	7	8	14	13	10	10	11	12
Total	235	242	290	313	323	317	358	380	400	464	469
Tobacco											
Turkey	94	119	98	114	115	120	115	128	135	99	97
Iraq	4	8	9	5	5	5	5	11	12	12	9
Iran	13	18	12	11	14	14	12	11	6	12	10
Syria	7	4	5	5	5	6	7	8	6	8	8
Other	2	2	2	6	6	8	6	8	7	8	8
Total	120	151	126	141	145	153	145	166	166	139	142
Milk 3/											
Turkey	2,440	2,364	1,795	2,436	2,560	2,850	2,830	3,100	2,950	2,825	2,800
Iran	1,042	1,246	1,450	1,560	1,679	1,550	1,555	1,560	1,600	1,635	1,600
Iraq	900	950	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,160	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,225	1,250
Israel	141	175	198	215	184	190	223	273	276	338	350
Syria	200	200	200	226	241	211	159	133	135	161	145
Other	103	106	125	137	139	123	124	124	120	129	141
Total	4,826	5,041	4,768	5,574	5,853	6,084	6,091	6,390	6,281	6,313	6,286
Eggs 3/											
Turkey	49	55	56	56	58	63	62	65	66	65	66
Israel	19	21	23	28	28	35	49	57	74	71	64
Iran	34	35	36	33	33	32	32	33	34	35	35
Other	20	19	18	17	18	20	22	19	21	19	20
Total	122	130	133	134	137	150	165	174	195	190	185
Meat 3/											
Turkey	205	215	240	275	300	320	275	290	330	356	378
Iran	215	229	243	300	280	320	330	320	290	310	300
Iraq	55	60	65	68	73	75	84	84	91	90	90
Israel	9	11	20	24	28	29	42	64	67	72	77
Syria	48	50	49	51	56	50	60	62	64	64	60
Other	17	18	20	21	25	25	23	22	22	23	23
Total	549	583	637	739	762	819	814	842	864	915	928

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Calendar year of the first year mentioned except for Israel which is on a split-year.
 Note: Dash (-) = either none or a negligible amount on all following tables.

Table 26.---United States agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1957 to 1961

Country and year	Dried fruit	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool	Hides and skins	Animal hair	1,000 dollars			Sausage casings	Other		All		Nonagri-		Total imports
											agricul-	tural	agricul-	tural	cultural	imports	
Kuwait																	
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,247	112,247	112,247
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	164,922	164,924	164,924
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,117	157,117	157,117
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,911	123,911	123,911
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,258	108,258	108,258
Lebanon																	
1957	-	245	200	1,160	216	34	1,420	275	3,550	1,420	-	-	-	-	1,155	4,705	4,705
1958	-	201	282	429	340	32	809	93	2,186	809	-	-	-	-	879	3,065	3,065
1959	-	19	717	349	717	8	329	42	2,181	329	-	-	-	-	684	2,865	2,865
1960	-	5	1,385	698	644	-	425	66	3,223	425	-	-	-	-	548	3,771	3,771
1961	-	12	966	1,292	341	-	280	63	2,954	280	-	-	-	-	809	3,763	3,763
Saudi Arabia																	
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	41,397	41,403	41,403
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	72,732	72,767	72,767
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	50,224	50,254	50,254
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	65,484	65,511	65,511
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,708	55,708	55,708
Syria																	
1957	-	-	480	8,560	-	-	38	344	9,422	38	-	-	-	-	295	9,717	9,717
1958	-	-	293	3,689	560	-	4	117	4,663	4	-	-	-	-	751	5,414	5,414
1959	-	-	234	7,272	1,288	-	1	100	8,895	1	-	-	-	-	615	9,510	9,510
1960	-	-	220	4,874	643	-	3	184	5,924	3	-	-	-	-	913	6,837	6,837
1961	-	-	253	3,595	431	-	-	167	4,446	-	-	-	-	-	735	5,181	5,181
Turkey																	
1957	666	3,874	42,095	109	306	37	215	2,280	49,582	215	-	-	-	-	17,688	67,270	67,270
1958	351	2,534	46,375	198	807	198	269	1,266	51,998	269	-	-	-	-	12,721	64,719	64,719
1959	1,122	5,027	48,624	1,692	1,728	194	281	2,579	61,247	281	-	-	-	-	7,092	68,339	68,339
1960	1,131	7,187	50,341	2,124	1,631	270	163	2,564	65,411	163	-	-	-	-	5,367	70,778	70,778
1961	1,376	4,514	49,282	1,317	1,737	147	190	1,558	60,121	190	-	-	-	-	4,913	65,034	65,034
Other																	
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,668	3,668	-	-	-	-	-	4,337	8,005	8,005
1958	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	2,991	3,024	-	-	-	-	-	3,474	6,498	6,498
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863	863	-	-	-	-	-	1,514	2,377	2,377
1960	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	655	719	-	-	-	-	-	3,578	4,297	4,297
1961	-	-	-	-	209	-	-	486	695	-	-	-	-	-	23,370	24,065	24,065

1/ Excludes animal hair.

Table 27.--Africa: Wheat production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

[illegible]

Table 28.--Africa: Rice, rough or paddy, production by principal producing countries, average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1962/63

Country	Average 1952/53- 1954/55	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 1/
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----						
Northern Africa:							
UAR(Egypt)	806	1,623	1,027	1,315	1,270	844	1,700
Other	30	29	30	29	31	23	30
Total	836	1,652	1,057	1,344	1,301	867	1,730
Southern Africa:							
Malagasy Republic	972	1,170	1,050	1,212	1,120	1,200	-
Nigeria	255	316	316	361	360	360	-
Guinea	243	312	299	319	319	320	-
Sierra Leone	272	252	250	261	287	300	310
Mali	146	174	180	182	190	180	-
Ivory Coast	112	137	70	160	145	158	-
Mozambique	68	86	98	100	116	120	-
Portuguese Guinea	59	102	110	113	113	118	-
Liberia	147	165	155	144	129	115	-
Other	548	288	393	657	477	481	-
Total	2,822	3,002	2,921	3,509	3,256	3,352	3,404
Total Africa	3,658	4,654	3,978	4,853	4,557	4,219	5,134

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Production on European holdings only.

Table 29.--Africa: Corn production by principal producing countries,
average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1962/63

Country	Average : 1952/53- 1954/55 :	1957/58 :	1958/59 :	1959/60 :	1960/61 :	1961/62 :	1962/63 1/
----- 1,000 metric tons -----							
Northern Africa:							
UAR(Egypt)	1,704	1,495	1,758	1,499	1,692	1,360	1,650
Morocco	286	206	369	343	400	180	348
Other	184	202	233	273	243	251	244
Total	2,174	1,903	2,360	2,115	2,335	1,791	2,242
Southern Africa:							
South Africa, Rep. of	3,331	3,343	3,658	3,810	4,826	5,588	-
Rhodesia & Nyasa- land, Fed. of	923	1,118	1,194	1,118	1,397	2,032	-
Kenya	978	1,142	1,016	1,000	1,200	1,341	-
Nigeria	839	1,041	989	1,013	1,089	900	-
Tanganyika	400	475	500	635	559	457	-
Angola	278	330	320	351	330	356	-
Uganda	165	165	165	200	255	280	-
Ghana	165	183	183	178	196	229	-
Dahomey	168	183	135	221	197	220	-
Congo (Leopoldville)	318	320	333	335	235	200	-
Other	887	1,227	1,086	1,344	1,098	704	-
Total	8,452	9,527	9,579	10,205	11,382	12,307	-
Total Africa	10,626	11,430	11,939	12,320	13,717	14,098	14,479

Table 30.--Africa: Millet and sorghum production by principal producing countries,
average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1962/63

Country	Average : 1952/53- 1954/55 :	1957/58 :	1958/59 :	1959/60 :	1960/61 :	1961/62 :	1962/63 1/
----- 1,000 metric tons -----							
Northern Africa:							
Sudan	790	1,235	1,329	1,589	1,330	1,600	1,590
UAR(Egypt)	551	566	543	630	603	630	635
Other	263	212	277	313	347	208	338
Total	1,604	2,013	2,149	2,532	2,280	2,438	2,563
Southern Africa:							
Nigeria	3,074	2,700	2,800	2,900	4,000	3,200	-
Tanganyika	468	900	1,006	995	914	975	-
Niger	622	921	881	946	938	940	-
Mali	718	800	650	618	785	750	-
Uganda	779	600	550	610	620	650	-
Upper Volta	512	567	566	509	559	560	-
Senegal	325	327	323	395	393	393	-
Cameroon	200	218	220	222	225	350	-
Rhodesia & Nyasa- land, Fed. of	375	355	340	325	310	297	-
Other 2/	1,223	1,334	1,285	1,353	1,333	1,108	-
Total	8,296	8,722	8,621	8,873	10,077	9,223	-
Total Africa	9,900	10,735	10,770	11,405	12,357	11,661	-

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Rwanda, Burundi, Republic of South Africa, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Angola, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Togo, Congo (Leopoldville), and Sierra Leone. No allowance made for other producing countries in Southern Africa.

Table 31.--Africa: Cotton production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----										
Northern Africa:											
UAR (Egypt)	445	318	347	334	325	405	446	457	478	336	455
Sudan	84	87	88	111	134	47	125	127	114	210	184
Other	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	7
Total	533	409	439	451	464	457	576	590	598	552	646
Southern Africa:											
Uganda	58	72	54	66	67	64	73	65	67	33	70
Nigeria	20	29	35	33	29	47	35	35	57	36	62
Mozambique	40	33	29	22	35	30	44	46	36	41	40
Tanganyika	14	9	19	22	24	30	31	37	34	30	38
Congo (Leo.)	45	52	49	54	52	45	54	60	27	17	18
Chad	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	35	27	27
Gen. Afr. Rep.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	11	10	11
Fr. Equat. Rep.	28	30	36	36	34	40	38	28	3/	3/	3/
Other	26	27	30	28	31	32	38	39	40	42	49
Total	231	252	252	261	272	288	313	310	307	236	315
Total Africa:	764	661	691	712	736	745	889	900	905	788	961

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included with French Equatorial Africa. 3/ Included with Chad and the Central African Republic.

Table 32.--Africa: Tobacco production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----										
Northern Africa:											
Algeria	21.3	29.5	20.1	19.7	8.2	14.8	12.3	16.5	15.2	1.7	10.9
Other	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.4	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.5	5.6
Total	25.3	34.2	23.6	24.1	12.1	19.8	17.6	22.2	20.6	6.2	16.5
Southern Africa:											
Rhodesia & Ny-											
asaland, Fed. of	69.4	73.9	68.9	94.9	81.9	87.9	105.0	116.6	119.5	122.6	-
South Africa,											
Rep. of	18.2	15.6	15.6	19.9	25.3	31.1	35.2	27.6	26.3	23.6	-
Nigeria	14.1	10.9	12.9	13.4	13.9	8.9	9.3	13.5	13.6	13.6	-
Malagasy Rep.	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	-
Other	7.1	7.4	14.3	13.5	15.0	17.0	18.5	15.8	15.6	15.4	-
Total	113.3	112.1	116.0	145.6	141.1	149.2	172.5	178.1	179.5	179.1	-
Total Africa:	138.6	146.3	139.6	169.7	153.2	169.0	190.1	200.3	200.1	185.3	-

1/ Preliminary.

Table 33.--Africa: Cottonseed production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63 1/

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 <u>2/</u>
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -										
Northern Africa:											
UAR(Egypt)	991	708	774	744	723	902	992	1,017	1,064	747	1,012
Sudan	187	194	195	247	298	109	281	283	254	467	409
Other	9	9	9	13	11	11	11	13	13	13	16
Total	1,187	911	978	1,004	1,032	1,022	1,284	1,313	1,331	1,227	1,437
Southern Africa:											
Uganda	123	153	116	141	143	135	154	139	143	71	150
Nigeria	42	63	74	69	63	100	74	74	121	76	132
Mozambique	85	70	63	45	75	64	93	99	76	86	85
Tanganyika	30	19	39	46	52	64	66	78	73	64	81
Chad and the Cen. African Rep.	60	64	76	76	72	85	81	60	97	79	81
Other	146	167	164	143	173	163	194	183	141	126	140
Total	486	536	532	520	578	611	662	633	651	502	669
Total Africa:	1,673	1,447	1,510	1,524	1,610	1,633	1,946	1,946	1,982	1,729	2,106

1/ Data subject to revision. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 34.--Africa: Olive oil production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 <u>1/</u>
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -										
Northern Africa:											
Tunisia	35	81	52	24	90	50	132	45	125	34	50
Morocco	12	16	25	14	35	9	35	22	24	21	18
Algeria	26	25	24	16	23	21	18	20	19	16	15
Other	1	11	2	4	8	13	3	6	3	15	8
Total	74	133	103	58	156	93	188	93	171	86	91
Southern Africa:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Africa:	74	133	103	58	156	93	188	93	171	86	91

1/ Preliminary.

Table 35.--Africa: Peanut (unshelled) production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -										
Northern Africa:											
Sudan	21	23	37	64	146	129	105	139	145	159	145
UAR(Egypt)	20	25	25	28	29	31	33	34	35	25	37
Ethiopia	22	22	22	30	35	20	20	38	32	32	32
Other	5	6	6	9	11	15	12	13	9	13	12
Total	68	76	90	141	221	195	170	224	221	229	226
Southern Africa:											
Nigeria	875	862	794	1,020	771	1,261	1,025	898	1,152	1,247	1,270
Senegal	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	803	812	907	989	998
Chad, Congo(Braz.), Gen.Afr.Rep., and Gabon	90	90	106	165	180	172	190	180	190	195	-
S.Africa, Rep.of:	139	200	194	214	173	141	189	207	264	191	-
Uganda	152	163	172	183	163	183	162	152	178	180	-
Niger	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	168	104	151	151	168
Rhodesia & Nyasa., Federation of	56	73	122	136	143	136	137	149	109	129	-
Congo (Leo.)	180	188	182	187	185	169	174	175	130	-	-
Mali	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	109	77	109	95	109
Cameroon	86	73	80	92	102	68	66	70	78	75	-
Port. Guinea	37	43	23	26	34	60	59	60	64	64	64
Gambia	65	65	66	63	85	99	65	56	76	57	54
Upper Volta	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	51	35	55	-	-
Ghana	44	44	30	37	47	41	35	41	49	-	-
Mozambique	23	23	23	23	27	44	67	37	34	30	-
Fr. W. Africa	839	898	794	1,034	1,225	1,415	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Other	124	78	70	147	125	140	188	182	179	4/401	-
Total	2,710	2,800	2,656	3,327	3,260	3,929	3,488	3,235	3,725	3,804	-
Total Africa:	2,778	2,876	2,746	3,458	3,481	4,124	3,658	3,459	3,946	4,033	-

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included with French West Africa. 3/ Included with Senegal, Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, and "Other." 4/ Include allowance for Congo (Leopoldville), Ghana, and Upper Volta.

Table 36.--Africa: Rubber production (exports) in principal exporting countries, 1952-62

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -										
Northern Africa:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa:											
Nigeria	19	22	21	31	39	40	42	54	59	56	
Liberia	36	35	38	39	39	39	43	43	42	43	
Congo (Leopold- ville)	17	18	23	26	33	34	35	40	36	34	
Other	3	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	6	8	
Total	75	78	86	100	114	117	125	142	143	141	
Total Africa:	75	78	86	100	114	117	125	142	143	141	

Source: Rubber Statistical Bulletin.

Table 37.--Southern Africa: Plantain (cooking bananas) and banana production by principal producing countries, average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1961/62

Country	: Average : : 1952/53- : : 1954/55 :	: 1957/58 :	: 1958/59 :	: 1959/60 :	: 1960/61 :	: 1961/62 :
	: - - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -					
Uganda	: 4,000	5,000	5,120	5,240	5,360	5,800
Rwanda and Burundi	: 1,825	2,022	2,399	2,400	1,920	1,900
Ghana	: 1,300	1,450	1,450	1,680	1,680	1,718
Nigeria	: 1,350	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,600
Congo (Leopoldville)	: 1,493	1,817	1,464	1,500	1,350	1,200
Ivory Coast	: 433	534	884	924	1,070	993
Tanganyika	: 636	790	681	681	686	700
Cameroon	: 625	655	660	665	670	675
Angola	: 400	430	450	450	450	405
Other 1/	: 372	412	417	420	438	450
Total	: 12,434	14,610	15,075	15,560	15,274	15,441

1/ Includes the Republic of South Africa, Malagasy Republic, Liberia, Guinea, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. No allowance for other producing countries.

Table 38.--Southern Africa: Sweetpotato production by principal producing countries, average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1961/62

Country	: Average : : 1952/53- : : 1954/55 :	: 1957/58 :	: 1958/59 :	: 1959/60 :	: 1960/61 :	: 1961/62 :
	: - - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -					
Uganda	: 2,177	2,200	2,360	2,286	2,250	2,200
Nigeria	: 840	920	940	960	980	1,000
Rwanda and Burundi	: 1,632	1,162	1,119	1,200	960	900
Malagasy Republic 1/	: 235	240	230	240	262	275
Congo (Leopoldville)	: 338	306	316	320	256	250
Tanganyika	: 243	250	222	203	200	225
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	: 96	102	115	95	125	140
Guinea	: 102	120	108	126	125	125
Other 2/	: 149	187	177	175	176	197
Total	: 5,812	5,487	5,587	5,605	5,334	5,312

1/ Includes cocoyams. 2/ Includes Mali, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Liberia, and Angola. No allowance made for other producing countries.

Table 39.--Southern Africa: Yam production by principal producing countries, average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1961/62

Country	: Average : : 1952/53- : : 1954/55 :	: 1957/58 :	: 1958/59 :	: 1959/60 :	: 1960/61 :	: 1961/62 :
	: - - - - - : : 1,000 metric tons - - - - - :					
Nigeria	: 9,600	10,400	10,600	10,800	11,200	11,000
Ivory Coast	: 1,146	1,128	1,803	1,900	1,526	1,600
Ghana	: 956	975	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,230
Togo	: 586	662	685	609	800	750
Dahomey	: 607	511	273	516	589	614
Cameroon <u>1/</u>	: 286	300	302	308	318	310
Other <u>2/</u>	: 37	39	39	40	41	39
Total	: 13,218	14,015	14,702	15,373	15,674	15,543

1/ Includes sweetpotatoes. 2/ Includes Upper Volta, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. No allowance made for other producing countries.

Table 40.--Southern Africa: Cassava (manioc) production by principal producing countries, average 1952/53-1954/55, annual 1957/58 to 1961/62

Country	: Average : : 1952/53- : : 1954/55 :	: 1957/58 :	: 1958/59 :	: 1959/60 :	: 1960/61 :	: 1961/62 :
	: - - - - - : : 1,000 metric tons - - - - - :					
Nigeria	: 7,000	7,600	7,750	7,900	8,000	7,800
Congo (Leopoldville)	: 6,759	7,561	7,212	7,500	6,000	6,000
Uganda	: 1,600	1,500	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550
Dahomey	: 698	898	553	988	970	1,235
Rwanda and Burundi	: 1,838	1,361	1,601	1,600	1,280	1,200
Tanganyika	: 1,100	1,000	711	630	900	1,000
Cameroon	: 800	860	880	905	915	920
Ghana	: 512	500	600	660	665	864
Angola	: 813	865	900	900	900	850
Malagasy Republic	: 707	770	750	680	740	850
Ivory Coast	: 470	667	787	800	760	780
Togo	: 414	468	484	596	564	530
Other <u>1/</u>	: 1,133	1,141	1,075	1,052	1,070	1,034
Total	: 23,844	25,191	24,703	25,661	24,264	24,613

1/ Includes Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Kenya, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Upper Volta. No allowance made for other producing countries.

Table 41.--Africa: Cocoa bean production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----										
Northern Africa:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa:											
Ghana	251	214	223	232	268	210	260	322	439	415	415
Nigeria 2/	111	99	91	116	137	82	142	157	198	194	190
Ivory Coast	61	59	73	71	72	45	56	62	94	81	85
Cameroon 3/	54	54	56	54	60	65	60	64	72	77	80
Fernando Po & Rio Muni	17	18	21	20	23	22	21	28	25	26	30
Togo	5	5	5	6	4	6	8	9	13	11	10
Sao Tome & Principe	11	8	6	9	11	8	7	10	10	10	10
Congo (Leo.)	2	2	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
Gabon	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	4
Sierra Leone	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Other	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	3	3	3
Total	517	465	483	518	588	450	566	665	867	829	836
Total Africa:	517	465	483	518	588	450	566	665	867	829	836

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prior to 1961/62 includes former British Southern Cameroons.

3/ Beginning with 1961/62 includes former British Southern Cameroons.

Table 42.--Africa: Coffee production by principal producing countries, 1952/53 to 1962/63

Country	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
	----- 1,000 metric tons -----										
Northern Africa:											
Ethiopia	42	39	46	54	52	57	57	64	66	73	77
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42	39	46	54	52	57	57	64	66	73	77
Southern Africa:											
Angola	55	76	58	79	81	77	88	108	165	168	186
Ivory Coast 2/	-	-	-	-	-	101	149	155	192	99	168
Uganda	26	38	71	78	81	85	92	117	114	114	129
Congo (Leo.)	36	38	45	53	57	74	92	83	54	54	57
Cameroon 3/ 4/	-	11	14	17	18	26	27	34	40	50	52
Malagasy Rep.	44	47	38	55	57	57	52	50	56	48	51
Kenya	13	14	14	28	22	25	24	26	34	32	37
Tanganyika	13	19	20	21	20	23	23	26	30	24	28
Burundi 5/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Guinea 2/	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	12	12	14	14
Rwanda 5/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Togo 3/	-	4	4	6	7	5	11	8	9	10	11
Central African Republic 6/	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	9	8
Fr. West Africa:	73	107	105	118	116	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruanda-Urundi 7/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	24	24	-
Other 8/	26	14	12	16	19	20	19	22	26	20	24
Total	286	368	381	471	478	504	594	683	764	666	795
Total Africa:	328	407	427	525	530	561	651	747	830	739	872

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in French West Africa, 1952/53 through 1956/57.

3/ Included in other, 1952/53.

4/ Beginning with 1961/62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961/62 West Cameroon was identified as British Southern Cameroons and its production was included with Nigeria.

5/ Included with Congo (Leo.), 1952/53 through 1958/59; included in Ruanda-Urundi, 1959/60 through 1961/62. 6/ Included in other, 1952/53 through 1957/58.

7/ Included with Congo (Leo.), 1952/53 through 1958/59.

8/ Exportable production only, 1952/53.

Table 43.--Northern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58, annual 1960

Country and year	Cotton	Wine	Fresh : vege- tables	Fruit	Oil & oilseeds: 1/	Feed : grains	Coffee	Wheat & wheat : flour	Hides & skins	Other	Total : agri- cultural	Total : exports	Percent : agri. of total : exports
													Percent
Egypt:													
1955-58 average	316.0	-	13.0	3.3	3.8	2/ 20.2	-	-	-	17.0	373.3	438.3	85
1960	386.7	-	16.1	3.3	3.7	2/ 28.2	-	-	-	8.3	446.3	549.8	81
Algeria:													
1955-58 average	1.1	207.5	23.5	45.7	5.3	3.2	-	20.8	6.6	22.4	336.1	459.0	73
1960	.3	212.7	22.9	31.0	4.4	3.1	-	8.5	8.3	8.7	299.9	397.3	75
Morocco:													
1955-58 average	1.8	11.5	14.5	25.4	5.8	19.4	-	12.8	-	32.8	124.0	323.2	38
1960	1.2	11.9	37.3	37.5	7.0	9.1	-	9.9	-	7.8	121.7	354.2	34
Sudan:													
1955-58 average	85.3	-	-	10.5	17.8	-	-	-	2.7	29.3	145.6	148.7	98
1960	95.2	-	1.1	3/	33.8	8.7	-	-	2.9	30.5	172.2	181.0	95
Tunisia:													
1955-58 average	-	16.4	.8	5.6	16.0	3/ 2.7	-	-	1.5	8.7	51.7	125.4	41
1960	-	17.3	-	6.5	13.7	4.1	-	12.4	-	-	54.0	119.6	45
Ethiopia:													
1955-58 average	-	-	.1	-	6.6	.5	42.1	-	6.1	6.8	62.2	66.6	93
1960	-	-	9.9	-	7.1	2.9	45.4	-	8.7	4.2	78.2	80.3	97
Libya:													
1955-58 average	-	-	-	3.0	1.8	-	-	-	.6	4.4	9.8	12.1	81
1960	-	-	-	.7	3.4	-	-	-	1.1	2.1	7.3	8.7	84
Total													
1955-58 average	404.2	235.4	51.9	93.5	57.1	46.0	42.1	33.6	17.5	121.4	1,102.7	1,573.3	70
1960	483.4	241.9	87.3	79.0	73.1	56.1	45.4	30.8	21.0	61.6	1,179.6	1,690.9	70

1/ Includes olive oil, cottonseed oil, and oilseeds.

2/ Includes rice exports.

3/ Data for 1954.

Table 44.--Northern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58, annual 1960

Country and year	Wheat & wheat flour	Sugar	Dairy products	Tea	Oil & oilseeds	Meat	Coffee	Tobacco	Vegetables	Others	Total agricultural	Total imports	Percent of total imports
							Million dollars						Percent
Algeria:													
1955-58 av.	5.2	38.2	27.4	3.6	16.3	15.7	21.7	3.2	2.2	44.9	178.4	907.9	20
1960	44.7	39.0	40.0	2.9	31.8	27.8	18.8	3.8	14.8	38.3	261.9	1,274.5	21
Egypt:													
1955-58 av.	40.5	1.4	2.5	22.2	8.1	2.2	4.4	14.9	3.5	50.9	150.6	473.7	32
1960	75.9	1.7	4.6	22.0	2.7	3.1	1.4	14.5	2.0	35.9	163.8	646.0	25
Morocco:													
1955-58 av.	1.9	37.7	10.9	18.2	10.5	-	4.9	1.7	2.0	15.0	102.8	421.0	24
1960	13.5	24.1	8.4	9.9	11.1	-	4.2	1.2	1.9	5.2	79.5	412.3	19
Tunisia:													
1955-58 av.	2.2	10.5	3.7	4.1	2.5	-	1.5	1.3	-	17.4	43.2	170.1	25
1960	10.8	7.4	2.8	4.1	-	-	1.2	1.8	.8	1.5	30.4	190.6	16
Sudan:													
1955-58 av.	4.4	12.8	-	7.4	-	-	5.0	-	-	6.5	36.1	161.6	22
1960	4.7	10.5	-	5.7	-	-	2.7	-	.9	2.5	27.0	180.0	15
Libya:													
1955-58 av.	3.6	2.1	.8	3.1	.4	-	.2	-	-	4.6	14.8	65.7	23
1960	5.7	1.8	1.5	3.3	1.2	.5	.2	-	.5	4.0	18.7	169.1	11
Ethiopia:													
1955-58 av.	.4	.9	.4	.4	-	-	-	-	.3	2.6	5.0	67.5	7
1960	.6	.3	.7	.6	.2	-	-	-	-	7.4	9.8	84.3	12
Total													
1955-58 av.	58.2	103.6	45.7	59.0	37.8	17.9	37.7	21.1	8.0	141.9	530.9	2,267.5	23
1960	155.9	84.8	58.0	48.5	47.0	31.4	28.5	21.3	20.9	94.8	591.1	2,956.8	20

Table 47.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 $\frac{1}{2}$ /, annual 1960 $\frac{2}{2}$ /

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil products	Bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Stsal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agri-cultural exports	Total agri-cultural exports	Percent agri-cultural exports	total exports
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa, Rep. of	-	.2	14.7	-	2.0	.8	86.9	.6	-	16.8	-	34.3	-	47.1	6.7	214.2	424.3	1,016.3	42	
1955-1958 average	-	-	14.1	-	1.1	.5	96.2	2.9	-	21.6	-	35.3	-	28.6	6.5	189.3	396.1	1,105.1	36	
1960																				
Nigeria	72.1	.9	83.0	92.8	8.1	21.5	7.6	-	18.6	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	4.7	318.1	363.4	88
1955-1958 average	103.0	2.7	83.4	112.2	9.1	17.4	7.3	-	39.9	-	-	-	12.7	-	-	-	3.3	391.0	463.7	82
1960																				
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi	3.0	50.0	2.4	51.2	3.5	29.1	1.5	-	18.5	-	-	-	.9	5/ 2.5	5/ .5	-	6.3	169.4	473.9	36
1955-1958 average	2.9	61.5	2.2	65.4	2.8	27.4	1.2	-	22.3	-	-	-	.6	2.5	.4	-	8.5	197.7	298.1	66
1959																				
Ghana	160.9	.5	-	1.0	.5	-	5/ .3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	164.9	263.4	63
1955-1958 average	188.9	.9	-	.4	.5	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	195.7	320.3	61
1960																				
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of	-	5/ 3.1	-	-	-	.5	-	76.1	-	-	-	-	2.3	8.7	4.5	2.4	3.7	101.3	442.0	23
1955-1958 average	-	-	3.9	-	-	.8	-	103.6	-	-	-	-	3.3	10.7	1.1	7.4	5.1	135.9	560.3	24
1960																				
Tanganyika	-	5/ 21.7	3.0	-	5/ 5.9	18.8	-	1.2	-	-	-	28.4	3.6	1.6	2.3	5/ 4.0	10.0	100.5	119.4	84
1955-1958 average	-	20.5	3.0	-	6.5	24.7	-	1.3	-	-	-	43.3	5.1	3.4	3.2	5.4	18.5	134.9	160.1	84
1960																				
Ivory Coast	43.8	79.5	-	1.5	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	130.9	143.9	91
1955-1958 average	35.3	75.7	-	2.4	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.1	151.2	80
1960																				
Uganda	-	5/ 54.9	1.0	-	5/ 3.4	49.9	-	.8	-	-	2.7	.1	2.1	2.9	.3	-	5.8	123.9	138.2	90
1955-1958 average	-	47.6	1.6	-	7.9	41.9	-	2.1	-	-	4.1	-	3.2	4.3	-	-	2.9	115.6	135.2	86
1960																				
Kenya	-	31.0	5/ .4	-	5/ .9	1.7	-	.2	-	-	-	5.8	4.0	9.0	2.9	2.2	20.8	78.9	104.8	75
1955-1958 average	-	29.1	.4	-	2.6	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	4.9	13.6	.5	6.0	30.8	103.1	137.1	75
1960																				
Senegal, Mali, Mauritania	-	-	100.2	5/ .5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	4.5	106.3	115.0	92
1955-1957 average	-	-	95.3	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	4.9	102.0	112.9	90
1960																				

Table 47.--Southern Africa: Exports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 1/, annual 1960 2/

Country and year	Cocoa	Coffee	Peanuts and products	Oil palm products	Other oil bearing products	Cotton	Fruit, fresh and preserved	Tobacco	Rubber	Sugar	Sisal	Hides and skins	Tea	Corn	Meat	Other agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total exports	Percent agricultural exports
Angola																			
1955-1958 average	-	51.5	1.0	3.0	.4	3.5	-	.1	-	3.1	6.8	.3	-	4.7	-	5.0	79.4	114.7	70
1960	-	44.1	1.1	3.3	1.6	5.1	-	.3	-	4.3	13.1	-	-	5.8	-	6.0	84.7	124.5	68
Cameroon																			
1955-1958 average	37.2	16.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	4.1	6.5	.9	2.1	-	-	5/.5	-	-	-	4.6	77.4	88.8	67
1959	41.5	20.3	.8	3.6	-	4.4	3.8	.9	2.6	-	-	.5	-	-	-	1.5	79.9	108.4	74
Mozambique																			
1955-1958 average	-	-	5/.5	-	5/10.0	15.4	-	.2	-	9.7	4.4	.4	4.7	.5	-	10.1	55.9	66.8	84
1960	-	-	.4	-	10.6	23.6	.4	.3	-	9.7	6.2	.3	6.1	-	-	8.7	66.3	72.8	91
Malagasy Republic																			
1955-1959 average	-	37.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	2.9	-	1.3	-	-	2.8	30.9	83.0	89.2	93
1960	-	23.6	1.9	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	5.6	-	1.8	-	-	4.3	25.9	66.0	74.9	88
Liberia																			
1955-1958 average	.3	.3	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	31.2	41.3	76
1960	.5	.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	42.5	79.5	53
Mauritius																			
1955-1958 average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	-	-	.3	-	-	1.0	59.3	61.2	97
1960	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	35.0	-	-	.3	-	-	.8	36.2	37.7	96
Reunion																			
1955-1958 average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.1	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	32.3	34.3	94
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	36.1	36.7	98
Guinea																			
1955-1958 average	-	8.2	5/.2	2.6	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	5/.2	-	-	-	.3	19.1	27.1	70
1960	-	8.6	.5	3.7	.2	-	8.6	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	.1	22.1	58.3	38
Togo																			
1955-1958 average	5.8	4.0	.7	1.4	.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	15.4	15.5	99
1960	5.6	2.6	.3	2.0	.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	14.3	14.5	99
Sierra Leone																			
1955-1958 average	1.8	2.0	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	12.5	37.5	33
1960	1.9	1.8	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	13.5	72.6	18
Zanzibar																			
1955-1958 average	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	12.9	13.0	99
1960	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	13.1	13.4	98
Chad																			
1957-1959 average	-	-	.2	-	-	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	.6	-	-	.7	1.6	19.1	19.9	96
1960	-	-	.2	-	-	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	.8	1.9	12.1	13.3	91

Table 48.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 ^{1/}, annual 1960 ^{2/}

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oil seeds & products	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports	Percent agri-cultural of total
South Africa, Rep. of															
1955-1958 average	-	-	6.0	4.0	3/1.0	.6	6.7	2.5	18.9	3.4	4.9	53.1	101.1	1,456.8	7
1960	-	-	11.5	5.9	1.4	1.7	7.8	2.5	19.5	2.0	4.7	53.7	110.7	1,555.5	7
Ghana															
1955-1958 average	4.5	5.7	6.7	2.1	.5	3.5	4.4	.9	-	1.2	-	11.5	41.0	250.5	16
1960	5.2	8.0	8.5	4.6	.9	4.7	4.6	3.7	-	2.5	-	15.1	57.8	362.1	16
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi															
1955-1958 average	3.0	1.7	4.8	-	3.0	5.8	6.8	3.4	-	3.1	-	6.6	38.2	367.1	10
1959	1.9	.7	5.4	-	4.1	6.6	5.3	5.3	-	2.1	-	4.2	35.6	299.9	12
Nigeria															
1955-1958 average	9.1	8.0	5.8	.2	.5	3.8	1.2	1.2	-	4.3	-	5.2	39.3	425.7	9
1960	11.5	10.7	8.8	.4	1.0	7.9	2.2	3.7	-	3.3	-	6.2	55.7	604.5	10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of															
1955-1958 average	.8	6.5	5.1	-	3/3.0	3.7	3/1.0	3.8	-	-	1.1	14.6	39.6	430.6	9
1960	.7	7.1	6.4	-	3.4	3.2	1.1	4.1	-	-	1.2	17.7	44.9	439.1	10
Senegal, Mali, Mauritania															
1955-1957 average	3.2	13.8	9.1	11.7	3.2	3.5	1.4	5.7	1.9	.4	-	4.5	58.4	204.3	29
1960	2.5	12.8	4.7	7.3	5.0	4.2	1.0	6.7	2.9	-	-	3.6	50.7	172.1	29
Kenya															
1955-1958 average	.8	6.1	1.1	1.1	.7	1.0	-	2.8	-	2.2	2.6	5.5	23.9	238.8	10
1960	.7	7.3	.2	1.2	.8	1.2	-	3.3	-	3.3	4.2	7.2	29.4	271.5	11
Angola															
1955-1958 average	11.2	-	1.6	-	.1	1.8	-	.6	-	.2	1.5	3.1	20.1	114.5	18
1960	13.6	-	1.9	-	.1	2.7	.3	.8	-	.1	1.7	3.3	24.5	128.1	19
Sierra Leone															
1955-1958 average	3.3	1.3	1.2	3.6	.1	.7	.4	.6	-	.8	.3	2.0	14.3	64.7	22
1960	2.5	1.9	1.4	3.5	.3	1.2	.3	1.4	-	.9	.4	1.0	14.8	73.8	20
Mauritius															
1955-1958 average	.5	-	1.9	7.8	.2	1.1	.4	1.4	-	.2	1.7	2.4	17.6	54.7	32
1960	.9	-	2.1	6.9	.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	-	.3	2.6	2.4	20.3	69.7	29

Malagasy Republic	6.1	.4	2.3	<u>3/</u> .6	-	2.2	-	<u>4/</u> .3	-	<u>4/</u> .5	<u>4/</u> .4	1.9	15.7	129.8	12
1955-1958 average	4.1	.6	2.2	2.3	.8	3.0	.4	.4	-	.5	1.4	2.3	18.0	111.6	16
Tanganyika															
1955-1958 average	1.7	2.9	2.0	-	.5	1.7	<u>3/</u> .5	.9	-	.1	.9	2.6	13.8	118.0	12
1960	1.5	2.4	2.7	-	.9	2.2	.6	1.1	-	-	1.7	2.4	15.5	108.4	14
Uganda															
1955-1958 average	.9	.4	1.1	1.0	.1	2.0	<u>3/</u> .4	.6	-	.6	.5	2.2	9.8	74.6	13
1960	.4	<u>3/</u> .4	2.0	.5	.5	2.1	.4	.6	-	.2	1.7	1.5	10.3	58.9	17
Mozambique															
1955-1958 average	5.6	-	1.8	-	.8	1.9	.6	.7	-	.1	.6	2.7	14.8	105.6	14
1960	7.5	-	2.1	-	.9	2.4	.8	1.2	-	.3	.7	3.5	19.4	126.5	15
Zanzibar															
1955-1958 average	<u>3/</u> .1	.8	.7	1.9	.2	.3	-	<u>3/</u> .3	<u>3/</u> .2	-	-	2.6	7.1	17.5	41
1960	.1	.7	.5	1.4	-	.3	-	.7	.2	-	-	2.4	5.9	15.0	39
Cameroon															
1955-1958 average	3.3	1.1	2.4	.8	-	.8	-	.4	-	-	-	-	<u>5/</u> 8.8	99.3	9
1959	2.7	1.4	2.4	1.1	.6	1.1	-	.7	-	.7	-	2.6	13.3	81.6	16
Guinea															
1955-1958 average	1.3	1.3	.6	1.2	-	.4	-	.7	-	-	-	1.2	6.7	46.4	14
1960	1.0	1.6	.4	1.7	-	.8	-	.8	-	-	-	.4	6.7	49.8	13
Liberia															
1955-1958 average	.9	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	-	.2	-	.5	4.9	29.7	16
1960	1.1	.3	.3	3.1	.4	.7	.9	.7	-	.3	-	1.1	8.9	69.2	13
Togo															
1955-1958 average	.7	.5	.3	.3	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	<u>5/</u> .5	<u>5/</u> 2.4	16.7	14
1960	.6	.6	.2	.3	-	.2	-	.2	-	-	-	.2	2.3	26.1	9
Ivory Coast															
1955-1958 average	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	.4	1.8	.6	<u>3/</u> 2.0	-	-	.1	<u>5/</u> 1.1	<u>5/</u> 16.5	106.5	15
1960	2.4	3.8	.7	3.5	.4	2.4	.9	2.1	-	-	.5	2.0	18.7	120.0	16
Reunion															
1953-1955 average	1.0	-	.6	4.3	1.2	.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	11.3	38.1	30
1960	1.3	-	.7	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	4.6	13.3	52.3	25
Chad															
1957-1959 average	.9	2.0	.5	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4	.8	-	-	.4	5.6	26.6	21
1960	1.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	.3	.2	.4	1.0	-	-	.7	4.6	25.3	18
Niger															
1955-1957 average	.4	.7	.1	.1	-	.1	-	<u>3/</u> .4	-	-	-	-	<u>5/</u> 1.8	9.3	19
1960	-	1.3	.2	.5	-	.1	-	.6	-	-	-	-	<u>5/</u> 2.7	13.9	19
Central African Republic															
1957-1958 average	.4	.3	.2	-	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	-	-	.5	2.3	18.9	12
1960	.4	-	.4	-	.1	.4	.3	.2	.1	-	-	.3	2.2	20.1	11

Table 48.--Southern Africa: Imports of principal agricultural commodities by country, average 1955-58 ^{1/}, annual 1960 ^{2/}

Country and year	Beer & wine	Sugar	Wheat and wheat flour	Rice	Other grains	Dairy products	Meat & meat preparations	Fruits and vegetables	Tea	Tobacco	Oil seeds & products	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Imports	Percent of total agricultural
----- Million dollars -----															
Dahomey															
1955-1958 average	1.1	.9	.2	.4	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	3.9	22.1	18
1960	.5	1.3	.2	.4	-	.1	-	-	-	.4	-	-	5/2.9	16.0	18
Gambia															
1956-1958 average	.1	.4	.2	1.0	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1	-	.8	2.8	11.6	24
1959	.2	.4	.2	.3	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1	-	.4	1.8	8.8	20
Sao Tome and Principe															
1959	-	-	.2	.3	.2	-	-	.1	-	-	-	5/2.2	5/1.0	5.5	18
1960	.1	-	.2	.2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/1.1	5/1.9	4.7	19
Portuguese Guinea															
1959	.4	.1	.1	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	.5	-	-	5/1.3	8.4	14
1960	.5	.1	.1	.5	-	.1	-	.1	-	.3	-	-	5/1.7	11.2	15
Congo (Brazzaville)															
1957-1958 average	2.5	.2	1.0	.2	.2	.9	1.1	.6	-	3/.5	-	.2	7.4	56.2	13
1960	3.7	.6	1.0	.1	.2	.9	1.3	1.0	-	.8	-	.4	10.0	70.1	14
Upper Volta															
1955-1957 average	.2	.3	.1	-	-	.1	-	3/.3	-	-	-	.8	1.8	9.0	20
1959	.2	.2	.1	-	-	.1	-	.3	-	-	-	-	5/1.9	8.4	11
Gabon															
1957-1958 average	1.6	.1	.3	.2	-	.4	.8	.3	-	3/.1	-	.4	4.2	36.8	11
1960	2.4	.2	.4	.1	-	.4	3/.8	.4	-	.1	-	.9	5.7	31.7	18
Seychelles Islands															
1957-1959 average	.1	.1	.1	.3	-	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	.1	.9	1.8	50
1960	.1	.1	.1	.3	-	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	.1	.9	2.3	39
Cape Verde Islands															
1959	.1	.3	.2	.1	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	1.2	13.1	9
1960	.2	.4	.2	.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.5	2.8	12.1	23
Total 1955-1958 av. ^{1/}	69.1	58.9	60.2	47.2	16.7	40.3	27.2	31.9	21.9	18.6	15.7	131.8	539.5	4,629.2	12
Total 1960 ^{2/}	71.6	65.1	68.7	49.5	25.1	54.0	31.4	44.8	23.7	18.2	20.9	140.8	613.8	5,020.3	12

^{1/} Less than a 4-year average for some countries. ^{2/} Includes 1959 imports where 1960 data were unavailable. ^{3/} Estimated.

^{4/} Three-year average. ^{5/} Includes only major agricultural commodities.

Table 50.--United States agricultural imports from Southern Africa, by country, 1957 to 1961

Country and year	Cocoa l/	Coffee	Rubber	Wool	Palm products	Sisal	Vanilla	Hides and skins	Other		Total		Non-		Total Imports
									agricul-	tural	agricul-	tural	agricul-	tural	
<u>1,000 dollars</u>															
Ghana															
1957	27,995	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	16		28,025		12,720		40,745
1958	43,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		43,603		13,767		57,390
1959	48,640	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		48,857		17,592		66,449
1960	36,764	43	10	-	-	-	-	-	1		36,818		18,381		55,199
1961	62,145	121	1	-	-	-	-	-	60		62,327		15,622		77,949
British East Africa															
1957	-	37,277	35	-	-	2,044	-	991	3,332		43,679		1,169		44,848
1958	1	37,753	-	-	-	1,770	-	948	5,328		45,860		922		46,782
1959	13	27,702	-	-	-	3,494	-	1,924	6,430		39,564		1,273		40,837
1960	-	29,618	-	-	-	4,977	-	1,312	8,260		44,167		1,249		45,416
1961	-	36,876	-	-	-	3,757	-	257	9,505		50,395		2,112		52,507
Nigeria															
1957	16,993	92	4,044	-	-	-	-	1,788	544		23,461		2,350		25,811
1958	13,926	584	4,178	-	-	-	-	2,136	569		21,393		1,014		22,407
1959	17,644	138	7,406	-	-	-	-	4,248	450		29,886		2,504		32,390
1960	19,535	54	11,518	-	72	-	-	4,080	458		35,717		4,154		39,871
1961	31,709	51	9,578	-	-	-	-	2,890	486		44,714		4,357		49,071
Republic of the Congo (Leo.)															
1957	-	32,292	5,795	-	7,222	-	-	263	1,588		47,160		54,582		101,742
1958	-	27,499	4,739	-	9,593	-	-	216	1,414		43,461		48,651		92,112
1959	-	36,248	10,834	-	10,157	-	-	204	2,891		60,334		46,660		106,994
1960	-	25,631	7,721	-	12,876	-	-	68	2,714		49,010		19,122		68,132
1961	-	21,957	5,634	-	8,679	-	-	8	1,045		37,323		18,220		55,543
French West Africa															
1957	12,272	10,659	106	-	-	-	-	241	209		23,487		1,165		24,652
1958	14,075	14,411	239	-	-	-	-	308	141		29,174		1,118		30,292
1959	11,411	11,649	314	-	-	-	-	358	92		23,826		1,669		25,495
1960	6,969	15,889	19	-	-	-	-	252	26		23,155		3,332		26,487
1961	13,059	16,905	19	-	-	-	-	24	120		30,127		5,736		35,863
Republic of South Africa															
1957	-	61	6	11,774	-	-	-	577	746		13,158		98,124		111,342
1958	-	45	-	13,880	-	-	-	630	843		15,398		78,543		93,941
1959	-	121	64	20,478	-	92	-	872	1,060		22,687		82,156		104,843
1960	-	164	72	17,090	-	57	-	1,076	1,519		19,978		89,147		109,125
1961	-	269	-	24,155	-	139	-	593	2,492		27,648		91,175		118,823

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